The Weekly Post.

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[Written for the Pittsburgh Post.]

BAYARD TAYLOR.

BY R. M. M'LURE.

"He was born in the land of Franklin. He died in the land of Goethe.

The harp he touched is silent now,
And laden from his minstrel hand:
But the grand songs he sung, will live,
To gladden hearts in every land.

The land of Franklin gave him birth,
And well he loved its rocks and dells:
The home of Goethe mourns his death,
Her strain of woe with ours, swells.

His songs, all climes may justly claim,
A world strew o'er his grave sweet flowers:
Yet still his ashes, name and fame,
We dare not give, *they all* are ours.

Sweet Kennet will not hear again,
The voice it loved, and longed to hear:
But the soft winds among its groves,
Will hymn his name, from year to year.

Time after time he went from us,
To North, to South, to East, to West:
But always came again—this time,
Alas! to stay, forever rest.

O, gallant ship! o'er ocean's waves
Tow'rt bearing home a precious trust:
The Poet, Statesman, Traveler, Sage,
To slumber in his native dust.

O, winds! sigh softly o'er the spot:
O, flowers! in beauty ever bloom:
There fall, the poet's forget-me-not,
The sacred tear, upon his tomb.

—BUTLER, PA., Dec. 28, 1878.

MRS. FRANCES H. BURNETT.

The Youth and First Efforts of the Author of "That Lass o'Lowrie's."

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, December 23.—Mrs Burnett is rather below than above the average height; is slight and supple, with a girlish grace of face and figure quite attractive: her features are full of expression, and never rest: her eyes are large, brown, soulful eyes which dilate and flash and sparkle, or grow tender and mournful and hide beneath the long, curling lashes, as the subject may be gay or sad; her aquiline nose, with thin, sensitive nostrils, that contract and expand as emotion inspires her, and a mouth and chin full of sentiment. In relating a story the lips are only half parted, and when her soul is stirred by the pathos of what she is narrating the refined lips quiver, and the chin vibrates with the imaginary sorrows she makes so realistic. This face, so full of genius, is crowned by a luxurious suit of hair, which fringes in long rings about her intellectual forehead. In color it is auburn. It is coiled in a loose mass at the back of her superbly poised and classical head.

In conversation Mrs. Burnett is animated and brilliant. Her language is well chosen, and is after the manner of Thomas Carlyle, its resemblance lying in the use of good, strong, short, Anglo-Saxon words. She uses her hands in expressing her meaning, and very small shapely hands they are. Her toilets are generally of some neutral tint, black being her favorite color. This she illuminates with bright, harmonious tints, and about her shoulders there is usually wound a lace or netted silk fichu. Her manners are easy and affable.

She has two boys, named Lionel and Vivian, one 7, the other 5. They are sturdy, English-looking children. They are devoted to their mother, and play in her room during her working hours. Her husband, Dr. Burnett, is an oculist and a Professor in Georgetown Medical College. He enters with great spirit into all her literary labors, and she looks to him for advice and encouragement. Her home, on I street, is a modest, three-story brick, simply and comfortably furnished. A few pictures and marble statuttes are on the parlor wall, some photographs are on easels, two are hung; they are those of Mrs. and Mr. Charles Peterson of Philadelphia, to whom is awarded the place of honor in this cozy room. During the season Dr. and Mrs. Burnett have Sunday evening receptions.

This Lass o' Lowrie's was born at Manchester, England. Their home was within eighteen miles of Wiggin, the centre of the mining interests. Their house was a large one, and, with three or four others, was environed, by a private park. When Mrs. Burnett was eleven years of age the gates were torn down, and the operatives from several factories passed in the fair grounds, en route to and from their work. One day—a cloudy, cold day—the child, now a woman, was watching the tide of human beings. They were rough, burly men, and hard-featured, tired, sad-looking women. Their dresses were of the coarsest, and were hung or flung about them. Of the scores who came and went by there was one she noted—a girl of about fifteen, tall, well-formed, Juno appearing; her complexion was like ivory; her face set, brave, almost defiant; she swung herself with an elastic, graceful gait over the space and disappeared. The little Frances was so impressed that she watched her day by day, and observed that disputes were referred to her for settlement, and the workers, men and women, deferred to her as if by common consent. One day she was followed by a man, a brutal looking fellow, who, seemingly had an altercation with the "majestic creature." She hesitated to do what he was importuning, and he raised his fist to strike her, but the look she gave him stayed the blow. Without a sign of fear, she turned and followed her father from the place, and Frances never saw her again. That girl lived in the memory of Mrs. Burnett until a few years ago, when she was brought before the public as "Joan, That Lass o' Lowrie's."

The gifted writer has been making stories since she was 7 years old, and when at 12 the family, owing to an utter loss of fortune, left England, she brought a pile of manuscript more than a foot in height. Did she publish? you ask. Oh, no; she was not even suspected of literary talent, and the only confidante she had was her younger sister, Edyth, a child, then in her seventh year.

When they came to America, just after the close of our war, they settled in Knoxville, Tennessee, and were for some time neighbors of Parson Brownlow, with whose family they were on intimate terms. After a brief period of time, they removed to a farm two miles from Knoxville.

One day when Frances had concluded reading a story to Edyth and Edwina, the latter the eldest of the trio, Edyth said:

"Frances, why don't you send that to the publishman—to buy? I believe you write as well as anybody."

When the girls declared they would die before going to brother or mother for postage money, and thereby betray a cherished secret, Edyth said: "We need not die, nor need we ask them, I have a plan. Put on your hats and come with me." They went. They gathered wild grapes, sent them to town next morning, sold them, and with the proceeds sent off the story to *Ballou's Magazine*.

Soon a very highfalutin letter came, filled with glowing tributes to the writer, but empty as to money.

"Frances," said Edyth, "this won't do; we want money; we need money; we must have money." The request was modestly made, and the lauded manuscripts returned because "too long."

Mrs. Burnett sent her work to Mr. Charles Peterson, of *Peterson's Magazine*, Philadelphia, "to whom," she says, "more than to any other living man, am I indebted for what I am. He encouraged me when my sensitive heart faltered, and each week, as my value grew, he, without even suggestion, increased my pay. No praise," says this generous woman, "that I could award Mr. Charles Peterson could equal his deserts; and I can never, never cancel the debt of gratitude I owe him."

He is in no wise responsible for the republication of her early stories, and in every way tried to prevent the injustice being done her. Mrs. Burnett is not ashamed of her young efforts, but she did not like them published as new works subsequently written to "That Lass o' Lowrie's" when in reality they were composed in the first dawning of the morning of her triumph.

UP IN A BALLOON.

Sarah Bernhardt's Account of her Excursions in the air.

[Paris Cor. of the London Telegraph.]

There has been published to-day a book which will certainly be the sensation of the Paris Winter season. It is an account, written by Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, of an ascent she made last Summer in a balloon. This prosaic description of the dainty volume gives, however, no idea of its contents. *Dans les Nuages*, as the book is styled, purports to be a record of the personal experience of a certain old cane-bottomed chair which stood in the incisoure of the Tuileries whence the captive balloon was wont to make its frequent ascents. The chair is of an observant turn of mind, and among the visitors it particularly remarks "a young woman who was thin and rather pale. She was playing with a little cane, and she talked horribly fast." The lady, who is called Dona Sol, in allusion to the character represented by Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt in "Bernani," came day after day to the Tuileries, and went up in the captive balloon several times in the same day. The only excuse she gave for this strange behavior was that "her chest was rather delicate, and she breathed so well up there in the air;" but her conduct was much criticised, and very humorous is the skit given by the charming author of the wonderful accusations brought against her. The chair tells how somebody who sat down upon it declared that Dona Sol had no talent as an actress. "Somebody else spoke her parts, while she only gesticulated. A poor fellow dying of hunger, and whom she concealed in the cupboard, made her statues for her, and as for her pictures, everybody knew who painted them," alluding by a nun to M. Clairin, the companion of the lady's ascent, and the artist who has illustrated the record of her aerial journey. The chair, although very rickety, is thought strong enough to support the light weight of Dona Sol in the excursion she makes in the free balloon; but it is found to incumber the ear. The lady wants to throw it over, when her hand is stayed by the warning that it might kill somebody in its fall, and the chair is reminded of the terrible stories it has heard of her fancy for burning cats in order to eat their flesh; of her favorite dish being lizard's tails and peacock's brains, *sautees au beurre de singe*; and her favorite amusement to play croquet with dead men's skulls. It must be explained for the benefit of the English reader, who is not in the habit of seeing Parisian journals, that Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt's slimness is the theme of never-ending jokes, and that she is credited with all sorts of extraordinary tastes. She has the sense to turn the laugh to her advantage, as when for instance, she declares that the effect of her getting into the car was the same as if they had thrown out ballast. It is needless to follow the aerial travelers through all the adventures they encountered. Enough that the chair is taken home by Dona Sol and carefully preserved as the memorial of an eventful day. But before concluding the chair takes care to give a vivid description of the artist's sumptuously and artistically appointed studio and house. The word-painting of the narrative is supplemented by an immense number of full-page illustrations from the facile pencil of Mr. Clairin, whose graceful figures must be remembered by every visitor to the Grand Opera. All the faces in the volume, down to those of Mlle. Bernhardt's friends and servants are portraits; so that the handsomely printed volume has all the attraction of actuality. As for the author, she has here proved that she can use a pen with the delicacy she exhibits in her acting, and with the force that is manifested in her scripture. Rarely, indeed, have such varied talents been combined in one person, and still more rarely have they been worn with such easy grace.

Too Much Literary Feller.

[From the Boston Post, Dem.]

The consular and similar offices are getting rather too "literary" on many accounts. They are fast becoming filled with vagrant writers and spent literateurs, and at the present rate bid fair to be converted into a rookery of lame poets, sloppy novel writers, campaign biographists and comic sketch-makers and paragraphists. And such as cannot get places on merits of their own seek and obtain them on the strength of their wives, who knew how to utalize their chances as Washington correspondents.

SWEET cider, even if just from the press, is condemned by the Massachusetts Total Abstinence society.

THE OLD YEAR'S BLESSING.

BY ADELAIDE PROCTOR.

I am fading from you,
But one draweth near,
Called the Angel-guardian
Of the coming year.

If my gifts and graces
Coldly you forget,
Let the New Year's Angel
Bless and crown them yet.

For we work together;
He and I are one;
Let him end and perfect
All I leave undone.

I brought Good Desires,
Though as yet but seeds;
Let the New Year make them
Blossom into Deeds.

I brought Joy to brighten
Many happy days;
Let the New Year's Angel
Turn it into Praise.

If I gave you Sickness,
If I brought you Care,
Let him make one Patience,
And the other Prayer.

Where I brought you Sorrow,
Through his care, at length,
It may rise triumphant
Into future Strength.

If I brought you Plenty,
All wealth's bounteous charms,
Shall not the New Angel
Turn them into Alms?

I gave Health and Leisure,
Skill to dream and plan:
Let him make them nobler;—
Work for God and Man.

If I broke your Idols,
Showed you they were dust,
Let him turn the Knowledge
Into heavenly Trust.

If I brought Temptation,
Let sin die away
Into boundless Pity
For all hearts that stray.

If your list of Errors
Dark and long appears,
Let this new born Monarch
Melt them into Tears.

May you hold this Angel
Dearer than the last,—
So I bless his Future,
While he crowns my Past.

ROMANCE OF RASCALITY.

A Chapter in the Life of Franklin J. Moses, Jr., the "Robber Governor" of South Carolina.

One of the Most Shameful in American Politics—A Marvelous Political Romance.

The New York *Times* contains an article, nearly a page in length, which embraces the life and political correspondence of Franklin J. Moses, Jr., known as the "Robber Governor" of South Carolina, who, the *Times* says, walked the streets of New York on Christmas Day penniless and friendless—who has lived but thirty-eight years, and who in that time has been a rebel, a radical, and a robber, a governor, a millionaire and a beggar. Omitting his early life, and his secession zeal, his pulling down the Sumter flag, and an account of how he managed to escape going to the front, of his becoming a radical Republican at the close of the war, his wonderful influence over the negroes, and shameful corruptions as speaker of the assembly, we copy the chapter of his career as

GOVERNOR AND WHOLESALE ROBBER.

As it is perhaps unnecessary to state, he was elected to the governorship without serious opposition, and in December, 1872, entered upon the duties of that office. Immediately upon taking his seat, however, it became apparent to those who knew anything about the inside workings of the State House, that his gubernatorial career would be even more profligate, disgraceful, and extravagant than had been his course while speaker of the assembly. Nor were they mistaken in believing that such would be the case. From the time of his election, and during his whole term of office, his every official act was for sale. His signature to ordinary acts of legislation had to be paid for. He again acted upon the principle that, if a bill was not worth paying for, it was not worth signing, and from every man or woman, particularly those interested in claim legislation, he invariably exacted some price for executive approval of their measures. It is on record, testified to by the president of the South Carolina Bank and Trust company, that a valid claim of $100,000 held by that institution against the State could not be collected until $25,000 of the amount had been handed over to Gov. Moses.

It was while in receipt of bribes of this magnitude that he conceived the idea that he was not adequately lodged—in fact, that the commodious mansion occupied by him as speaker was not worthy to be the residence of the Governor. Acting upon this inspiration, and encouraged in it by his many retainers, he announced that he was about to purchase the Preston mansion, (all things considered the most palatial residence of the South), and in order to carry out this project he increased his tariff of charges. It is estimated by those who had every opportunity of knowing the facts that the house, with the improvements he made about it, cost him between $100,000 and $150,000. The extensive grounds about it he laid in gardens in the style of Louis XIV. Running water was brought into the house from a distance; conservatories, graperies were fitted up; every luxury which money or credit could provide was brought into requisition. And then to furnish this palace he caused to be passed by the legislature an appropriation of money to buy desks, carpets, and furniture for the State House; subsequently, however, as it is alleged, he quietly sent his agents to New York to buy the articles which he desired, and as quietly placed a greater part of them in his new residence. At this time, too, he kept an army of servants, stableful of horses, and the finest equipage in the South.

But, even surrounded as he was by all this luxury, with men-servants and maid-servants to wait upon his every beck and call, he was still discontented, and at times seemed to have become utterly disgusted with his home. There was something in his nature which rebelled against confinement or restraint of every kind; and the responsible surroundings of home life were always irksome and distasteful to him. The savage in his nature at times protested against civilization, and, like the old German philosopher, he believed it was well in riot and debauch to seek freedom from human restraints. The following incident, which is related of him by one of his own friends, will serve to illustrate this tendency. It was a November night, cold, damp and uncomfortable, as such nights sometimes are in the South. The gentleman in question called upon his excellency; he found him seated in luxurious case before a sea-coal fire, which glowed brightly in the burnished grate. Soft Parisian carpets and rugs were at his feet; pictures of rare excellence and beauty hung upon the walls; at the windows rich damask drapery protected him from the night-air; books were littered about upon richly inlaid tables, and at the door a willing servant awaited his master's call. The governor himself, whose hair at this time was rapidly whitening, but who, in other respects, had lost none of his youthful beauty, was dressed in a wrapper of soft, clinging fabric, which to full advantage set off his sharply figure. But he was evidently dissatisfied with his surroundings. There was a moody light in the dark eyes which had won him so much favor with the belles of Sumter, and, in the possession of everything which man could desire, he was still restless and ill at ease. He greeted his visitor, perhaps for these reasons, with unusual warmth, and after he had transacted his business and was about to depart, asked him how he was going to spend the night. The visitor, a wild young fellow, well knowing the governor's tastes, replied that some of "the boys" had engaged a quadrood bagnio for the night, and intended to enjoy themselves at a dance. "The very thing," replied Moses. The very thing to wake me up out of this half dead and alive state I am falling into." And then talking rapidly, as he always did, he continued, "Now, I'll ring—I'll send for Mrs Moses. You can tell her important business—that I must go at once—may be out all night—politics; you understand. I'll go to the dance with you." His excellency's scheme was carried out to the letter. The lie was told to his confiding wife. His shapely boots were drawn on by a ready attendant. He went out from his warm, light, luxurious home, from the clinging arms of his children, into the black November night and in the squalor of the lowest haunt of Columbia, danced with half-drunken colored women, till the morning came.

Indeed, his taste for this kind of amusement seems never to have become satiated. It is a matter of record that at one time, and in the same town, he kept no less than three colored mistresses—not only kept, but, supported them in luxurious idleness. His passion for new faces bordered upon insanity. In one day he was known to spend $2,000 upon a low creature whom he had then met for the first time. It has been stated in Columbia, and never denied, that he actually bought from their mothers two mulatto girls who had just entered their teens.

But in the midst of all his revelry Moses never for an instant lost sight of his political interests. He still continued to proclaim himself the particular friend and protector of the black men, and testified his regard for them by pardoning almost every negro criminal who was convicted in South Carolina. During his administration law was a mockery. The courts had no power which law-breakers feared. Criminals knew that by political influence or by money they could buy pardon from Moses, and they robbed and murdered at will. He pardoned men by letter; pardoned them by his own special verbal orders to jail-keepers; pardoned them by telegraph—sometimes as many as thirty in a day—pardoned men who had been convicted of the most atrocious crimes. For instance: During the time of which I write, Samuel Melton and John Caldwell, prominent Republican politicians, on one side, and George Tupper of Charleston, and Charles W. Montgomery, President of the State Senate, on the other, became involved in a dispute growing out of an old feud between Melton and Montgomery. The four men met in Pollock's restaurant and drinking saloon, in Columbia; a few angry words followed, when Tupper, without provocation, in cold blood and deliberately, drew a pistol and shot Caldwell dead. There was no palliation for the crime; it was a cowardly, dastardly murder. Such was the verdict of the community—a community slow to condemn men accused of such crimes—and the courts for once tried to do their duty. They convicted Tupper of manslaughter. But Moses was Tupper's "friend in need." The murderer laughed at juries, dared judges, and a few months after he had been convicted, with the Governor's pardon in his pocket, Tupper was again at large, a frequenter of bar-rooms, in search of new victims.

In the Charleston circuit alone, in less than one year, the convictions and pardons granted by Governor Moses compared as follows:

Crimes.	Convictions.	Pardons.	Crimes.	Convictions.	Pardons.
Murder	8	8	Riot	4	2
Manslaughter	8	2	Arson	1	1
Highway robbery	4	1	Forgery	12	9
Burglary	43	10	Rape	1	1
Perjury	1	1	Assault and battery	50	21
Assault with intent to kill	48	18	Grand larceny	72	18
Total				227	87

Of this number the Governor pardoned twenty-three by telegraph the day after the criminals were convicted. The rest were pardoned within thirty days after their conviction. In most instances these pardons were granted upon the application of interested politicians, or upon payment of money considerations, varying from $50 to $1,000. Of the total number thus allowed to escape punishment, fifteen had been previously tried and convicted of two different offenses, and had already been twice pardoned by the same hand; twenty-two had been already convicted and pardoned once.

Of all Gov. Moses' pardons, however, the most remarkable was issued in the case of a man named Benjamin Hernandez, a well known Charleston desperado. After defying the laws for years this man was convicted and sent to jail for a long term for having obtained money by threats and false pretenses. Two other indictments were already hanging over him, charging him with assault with intent to kill. The lawyer who defended him, on the conviction, to an appeal from the rulings made by the court to the Supreme Court of the State; and even while this appeal was yet pending, Hernandez committed other offenses. In short, he was an incorrigible rascal. The Governor, however, notwithstanding his knowledge of these facts, and believing, as he doubtless did, that Hernandez could be made good use of for certain peculiar work, pardoned him and gave him a commission as State constable. Hernandez evidently performed some hazardous and important service in return for these favors; and, believing that he was not yet amply requited, from time to time applied to the Governor for money. As long as Moses was in funds the sums demanded of him by Hernandez, which were ordinarily not very large, were forthcoming. At last, however, his excellency became wearied by the importunities of his bravo, and instructed his servants and door-keepers not to admit him to the executive chamber. Hernandez, on his next visit to the State House, was informed of his edict, and with great promptness presented the affront which it conveyed by knocking down the usher who made the announcement and who constructively barred the way to the executive presence. Moses at once ordered the release of Hernandez and gave him a draft for $800 on the contingent fund. With this money the Governor's bravo betook himself to Charleston for a season of indulgence and revelry. He had scarcely arrived there, however, when he became involved in fresh difficulty, and for threatening the life of General Gurney, a prominent Republican, he was again arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Once again, however, the executive clemency was exerted in his behalf, and he was almost immediately pardoned for this last offense.

At this time Moses, becoming desirous of controlling a politicalnewspaper which should be published in his interest and advocate his schemes, entered into communication with Mr. T. C. Andrews, one of the proprietors of the Columbia *Union-Herald*, since defunct, and shortly afterward made a written agreement with him for the purchase of a half-interest and the entire political control of that journal. By this contract it was stipulated in direct terms that Moses was to pay $12,000 for the right and interest transferred to him on the sale. Of this sum $6,000 were to be paid in cash as soon as the appropriations for his contingent fund was made, and the remaining $6,000 in State securities. Being impecunious, as usual, however, and having no other means at the moment of raising the $6,000 cash necessary to carry out the purchase, he deliberately appointed a negro boy named Humbert to be Treasurer of Orangeburg county, with the explicit understanding between them that the boy should so manipulate his tax collections that the necessary funds should be obtained and placed promptly in the hands of the Governor. At the time of his appointment Humbert was not yet 21 years of age. Soon after the young treasurer had entered upon the discharge of his duties, Moses made a draft upon his contingent fund, not yet appropriated it must be remembered, for the $6,000, and sent it to the boy, with instructions to collect the amount from the taxes and hand the cash over to Andrews. At the same time he assured Humbert that he would himself make provision for his reimbursement before the time arrived when he would be called on for a settlement of his account with the State Treasurer. Relying upon this assurance, Humbert did as he was directed. Three weeks afterward the Legislature, which had meantime assembled, passed an appropriation of $20,000 for the Governor's contingent fund, but by this time Mr. Moses had, as usual, forgotten all about his outstanding obligations, and while his signature was still wet on the contingent fund appropriation bill he presented his receipt to State Treasurer Cardoza and drew the whole amount of the fund—$20,000. What ever became of it nobody knows. It was squandered upon women and men—given away, thrown away—as was every other dollar of money that Franklin J. Moses, Jr., ever possessed. But the boy Humbert was not so unmindful of the Governor's promise as was that gentleman himself. A week or so after the contingent fund had been drawn, he went to Columbia to pay over the taxes which had been collected by him in Orangeburg and to balance and settle his accounts with the State. He had a cash deficiency of $6,000 but as a voucher for this sum, which he had given to Moses, he presented that gentleman's draft upon the contingent fund. Of course, Treasurer Gardova declined to accept it, as Gov. Moses had already drawn every penny to which he was entitled under the law. Greatly alarmed at this, Humbert called upon Moses, who urged him to say nothing about the matter, saying that he would protect him and see that he come out "all right." At the same time, however, he advised Humbert to go back to his duties in Orangeburg, and purchase school claims against the State—which at that time could be had at forty cents on the dollar—to an amount sufficient to make up the sum he lacked in his accounts, and that he, the Governor, would get the State Treasurer to accept them at their face value. The unfortunate boy again did as he was advised, and on his presenting his school-claim bonds to the Treasurer, that gentleman was not only hard-hearted to the extent of refusing to take them at par, but caused Humbert's arrest on a charge of being a defaulter to the State. The boy was released on bail furnished by a friend, but no sooner was he again at liberty than Moses sent a request to see him. The strangely deluded Humbert went to his patron, as requested, and during the interview which followed, Moses tried to induce him to give up the written evidences which he possessed in relation to their transactions. In order the more effectually to influence his dupe, the Governor made, or pretended to make, light of the whole matter, assuring him that the charges were not of any serious character, but at the same time suggesting to him a mode of evading any grave consequences. The plan which he proposed was that Humbert should go to Court and plead guilty to the charge and receive sentence. Moses pledged himself that he would then issue his pardon and set the boy at liberty.

Before any portion of this scheme could be carried out, however, some of the facts concerning it came to the knowledge of Solicitor Buttz of the Charleston circuit, and he, being at that time opposed to Moses, caused an indictment to be found against the Governor, in which he was charged with aiding, abetting and advising in the commission of frauds, and attempted grand larceny against the State. A bench warrant was then issued against his Excellency, and the Sheriff of Orangeburg county proceeded to Columbia to execute it. This, however, was an interference with his personal right, which the almost omnipotent Moses was not inclined calmly to submit to. He assured his friends that he was a good-natured man, as, indeed, everybody knew he was, and that he would do almost any reasonable thing to oblige Mr. Buttz and all his other enemies, but that he had no notion whatever of being tamely arrested, and would not be so long as he had a regiment of militia to protect him. This threat was by no means an idle one. The Governor did actually call out a battalion of the State troops, commanded by Beverly Nash. These troops Mr. Moses stationed about his house and posted as a guard before the executive chamber, and so overawed was the Sheriff by the demonstration that he left Columbia precipitately without attempting to execute his warrant. Subsequently the indictment was brought before the Court at Orangeburg, and the Judge quashed it on the ground that a Governor of a State, while holding the office, could not be tried upon such a charge. And so Moses escaped prison.

The negroes were the last to lose faith in him, but even they began to doubt toward the end, and to regain favor with them he hit upon an expedient which well sustained his reputation for recklessness and folly. He caused it to be announced in all the colored churches that he was about to deliver a lecture upon religion; that he was not the wicked and debauched person whom his enemies represented him to be, and that he desired to prove by his discourse his fidelity to the church and to the laws of God. On the day appointed an immense audience of colored people assembled to listen to their favorite. It was known to his intimates that for some days previously he had been engaged in one of his periodical debauches, and some of them doubted his abitity to make the promised address. On the day fixed, however, he appeared, smiling, affable, elegantly dressed as usual, and at once proceeded to read an oration, which greatly pleased the majority of his hearers, and in some circles was pronounced "the greatest effort of his life." Unfortunately for Mr. Moses, however, there were one or two well-read gentlemen in the audience, and they were unkind enough to make public the fact that his much-landed lecture had been bodily taken from a collection of sermons—in fact that it was, word for word, Robert Hall's famous address on "Modern Infidelity."

When the negroes of the South believe in a man their confidence is unlimited; but let them once discover that they have been deceived, and no effort, no time can restore their broken faith. Little by little the good, thoughtful men among them began to doubt Moses, and some of the most respected white Republicans—men like Daniel H. Chamberlain—openly declared that he was a disgrace and a reproach to the party which supported him. At this time, too, he had squandered all his money; the State treasury was empty; no new scheme of legislative jobbery could be devised; even his ingenuity could discover no way of "raising the wind;" he could not meet the demands of his supporters. They were fair weather friends, and they deserted him in his need. He had given them power, and they began to use it against him. He had nourished them, and they had turned upon him. He could give them "no more cakes and ale," and they suddenly discovered that he was a very wicked man, and that further association with him would hurt what they were pleased to call their reputations. In a word, these fine gentlemen, who for years had lived upon his bounty, were the first to turn upon him in his misfortunes. They became "reformers," and protested with much vehemence that the "profligate Moses" should no longer continue in power. The unfortunate man struggled hard; fought desperately against his fate. By every means in his power he sought to secure the gubernatorial nomination for a second term. But he had lost his old power over the masses of the negroes; all his efforts were thrown away upon them. They were no more to be moved by his flowery eloquence. They did not trust him. The local leaders, white and black, who had been his abject servants, now became his most pronounced enemies. He could pay them nothing, and, like a squeezed lemon, they cast him away. He was not renominated. Still he bore up bravely; gave no outward sign of his failing fortunes. Even in his distress, and his distress of mind at this time must have been great, he was still, as far as the world knew, the same careless, generous, thoughtless and impulsive Frank Moses of other days. And yet he must have known that he was even then upon the brink of ruin; that poverty stared him in the face.

Disastrous "If."

[Cincinnati Times.]

John Henry used to go to see a girl down on Seventh street, but he doesn't do so any more since the hired girl gave him away. He tells his own story: "You see," he said, "she was a mighty nice girl, and I liked her more intensely than a life insurance agent talks up his business, and I called around on that fatal evening to see her but a minute on a little matter we had been talking about, and when the wooden headed hired girl came to the door, I asked for Miss Blank and the girl said she didn't think she was exactly ready to see company and would I wait. I told her to see the young lady and tell her I wanted to see her just a minute, and she needn't dress unless she was undressed. Away the girl went and presently I heard her sing out "Miss Blank, Mr. John Henry is in the parlor and wants to see you a minute, and he says you needn't dress if you are undressed." That "if" fixed me and word was send down that Miss Blank was not at home to Mr. John Henry, and Mr. John Henry has not been back since.

S. M. SMALLS ("Old Si"), of the Atlanta *Constitution*, was set upon by a crowd of ruffians in Atlanta on Christmas Day and most cruelly hurt. He made a gallant defense, but was struck down by persons who sought to punish him for something he had written. He now lies critically ill.

COUNTRY SLEIGHING.

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

In January, when in the dairy
The cream and clabber freeze,
When snow-drifts cover the fences over,
We farmers take our ease.
At night we rig the team,
And bring the cutter out;
Then fill it, fill it, fill it, fill it,
And help the furs about.

The windows glisten, the old folks listen,
To hear the sleigh-bells pass;
The fields grow whiter, the stars are brighter,
The road as smooth as glass.
Our muffled faces burn,
The clear north wind blows cold,
The girls all nestle, nestle, nestle,
Each in her lover's hold.

Through bridge and gateway, we're shooting straightway,
The tollman was too slow!
He'll listen after our song and laughter,
As over the hill we go.
The girls cry: "He for shame!"
Their cheeks and lips are red,
And so with kisses, kisses, kisses,
They take the toll instead.

Still follow, follow! across the hollow—
The tavern fronts the road,
Whoa, now! all steady! the host is ready—
He knows the country mode!
The irons are in the fire,
The sleighing flip is hot;
So pour and sip it, sip it sip it,
And sip it while 'tis hot.

The bells are ringing, the ostlers bringing
The cutters up anew;
The beasts are neighing; too long we're staying,
The night is half way through.
Wrap close the buffalo robes,
We're all aboard once more;
Now jingle, jingle, jingle jingle,
Away from the tavern door.

So follow, follow, by hill and hollow,
And swiftly homeward glide.
What midnight splendor! how warm and tender
The maiden by your side!
The sleighs drop far apart,
Her words are soft and low;
Now, if you love her, love her, love her,
'Tis safe to tell her so.

—EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

A RIDE FOR A BRIDE.

How a Methodist Preacher in Kentucky Played Young Lochinvar.

A young clergyman of the manly, muscular, unsanctimonious kind that Anthony Trollope so loves to depict occasionally in his heartier English novels is the Rev. John M. Oliver, of Bedford, Trimble county, Ky., though he does not belong exactly to the favored Established Church of the British Romancer's affection. He is of the Methodist sect, preaching on circuit, his last conference appointing him to Bedford, and to his ministry in the latter place the present narrative refers. From his first sermon here he was a success. Honest, practical discourses, with plenty of fearless personal applications when necessary, soon brought up the local church of his denomination from previous weakness to signal congregational strength, and among his most approving hearers were the Abbotts, a well-to-do farmer's family, including a very pretty daughter, the teacher of the district school. At their first social meeting the preacher and the schoolmistress liked each other greatly, and when the pastoral visits of the former to the comfortable Abbott homestead began to be supplemented by frequent evening calls, the gossipping element of Bedford society were prompt in discussing the likelihoods of an approaching wedding. There seemed, indeed, no good reason why such a pleasant event should not ensue, since lover and sweetheart appeared well suited to each other and made no concealment of their mutual regard. Now, however, the parental agriculturist familiarly known as Old Man Abbott must needs object very decidedly, and for no other reason than that the family were Democrats while Brother Oliver was a Republican! This was really too much after the style of the dark ages before the war to be submitted to even by a clergyman, and, although wildly accused by the venerable man of abject devotion to the negro and shrilly commanded by the old lady never to leave his footprints in the Abbott front-dooryard again, Mr. Oliver coolly and fearlessly became the escort of Miss Emma whenever she appeared away from home, and called at her school as frequently as leisure would allow. He and the young lady, both, were willing to wait patiently until time and circumstance might sway the parental minds to reason and fair play. When, however, old Mr. Abbott and his son began to bluster at the minister as he went about his pastoral duties, and threaten to shoot under certain contingencies, the church-temporal rose in arms. "We must take our fate into our own hands," said John to Emma. "They insult both of us before the whole community, and I must either give up the pulpit, or give up you—or you must go with me at once and be married." That was putting the case comprehensively, and the Kentucky lass answered bravely. So, on Thursday last, as a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* reports, the young Lochinvar of Wesleyan theology appeared before the schoolhouse on horseback, leading a second steed by the bridle, and hastily summoned the schoolmistress to come out. She, nothing loth, summarily dismissed her wondering scholars, and lost no time in gaining the side-saddle of the horse at her command, and then it was whip and away! Before the first turn of the road was reached a friend in a neighboring field halloed warning that the Abbotts, father and son, were mounted and on ahead, to bar the way; and, without a moment's hesitation, both fugitives took to the open lots with their gallant animals and scoured off across the country like the wind. Fences and ditches were leaped in splendid style, though the mud flew, and, after a magnificent run of sixteen miles, the railroad station was reached and the panting pair took a train for Louisville. Fearful yet of defeat by telegraph they hastened yet onward from the latter city to Cincinnati, and from thence to Lawrenceburg, where, at last, a minister of the bridegroom's own church performed the requisite ceremony. Yet in their mud-splashed raiment the now Mr. and Mrs. Oliver turned straightway about and headed for Bedford again: "for," as the gentleman told his professional brother, "we have done nothing we are ashamed of; and Emma proposes to resume her school, and I my church, as usual." And as the Rev. John M. Oliver is to preach one of his most powerful sermons in Bedford to-day, it is likely that the congregation will be large.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS is acting in Albany. A number of the stars are still in the South; Janauschech in Savannah; Lawrence Barrett will spend the week in Richmond, and Lotta is the attraction to the New Orleans people.

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SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

There are some very interesting Senatorial contests in progress in a number of States, and with the meetings of the Legislatures next month, the capitals of half dozen States will be lively with intrigue, champagne and money. In Pennsylvania and New York, it may be set down as reasonably certain that there will be little controversy, and that CONKLING and CAMERON will be re-elected. The former's capacity and training would make his presence felt as a power in any deliberative body. The latter is a nobody in the Senate and will remain a nobody. There is an increasing number of Republicans anxious to see the State worthily represented, by the election of some one of their party of eminent ability, but, although numerically stronger, they are no match for the Winnebago politicians in management. The second State of the Union in a few weeks will elevate to the highest office in its gift an individual who, on a fair poll, could not get a third of the Republican votes in Pennsylvania let alone any Democratic support. This simple fact, by no one disputed, is the highest compliment that could be passed to the smooth and effective working of the machinery engineered by Messrs. MACKEY, QUAY and their lieutenants. It also tells the story of Republican subserviency.

Passing from our own State eastward there will be an interesting contest for the seat of Senator W. H. BARNUM in Connecticut. There are half a dozen prominent candidates of State reputation, but only one of universal fame, and that is PHINEAS T. BARNUM, the showman, and the inventor of the "wooly horse," JOYCE HETH, the mermaid, and the "What is it." No one can doubt there would be a certain propriety in the election of this prodigious humbug by the Republicans. But General JOE HAWLEY is likely to carry off the prize. He is a capable public man, of experience in Congress and as a journalist; he will make a Senator of whom any State, inclining to his Radical politics, could afford to be proud. He was elected to the House from a Democratic district in November last, and this fact operates to his disadvantage in the Senatorial race, for if he goes into the Senate his place in the House is not likely to be filled by a Republican.

Indiana promises to have an exciting canvass, because of the plotting going on to defeat Senator VOORHEES. We do not think it will be successful; the Democrats have a small majority on joint ballot, and only by the defection of three or four Democratic members, and their union with the Republicans and Greenbackers, can VOORHEES be defeated. We think he will be elected to fill out the term he is now serving, and also for the full term commencing on the fourth of March next. He deserves it, if ever man did, on the score of hard work in a successful canvass.

The Republicans of Illinois are in the throes of a very bitter contest, with the present Senator OGLESBY and "JACK" LOGAN, as the leading contestants, and a half dozen or more of dark horses in case the two named use each other up. The Chicago *Tribune* is opposing LOGAN and advocating OGLESBY very strongly. Some recent developements, which appear to fix on LOGAN the responsibility of the election of Judge DAVIS two years ago, over some other Republican than himself, have been exploded with a good deal of effect, on "black JACK'S" chances. His great champion and stand-by in the race, is his bright little wife, who is one of the shrewdest of politicians, and has the honor of making a much needed Murphyite as well as a Methodist out of her wild rake of a husband of a few years ago. LOGAN can hardly succeed, and OGLESBY seems to have the inside track, with the possibility the lightning may strike ex-Minister WASHBURNE, FARWELL of Chicago, or Gov. CULLOM.

In WISCONSIN, there is also a lively contest in progress, with E. W. KEYES—who plays the role of our MACKEY and QUAY fused into one, in the politics of that State—as the leading candidate. Senator HOWE, the Morpheus of the Senate, is a candidate for his fourth election. MATT CARPENTER is also in the field, and has hopes of success by the alliance of a few of his Republican friends with the Democrats. He is the ablest of the candidates, and would infuse a healthy freshness and independence among the sleepy Solons.

For the Missouri Senatorship, there are half a dozen candidates and something like a "free fight" in progress. Mr. S. T. GLOVER, a leading St. Louis lawyer, has a great deal of strength; Gov. PHELPS is also named, and Mr. BUCKNER now in the House; but it looks as if an eccentric genius named VEST, an ex-Confederate soldier, and a gushing orator of "the wild hoss of the perrarrie" style, stands as good prospect of election as any one else. He seems to be the favorite of that indefinite quantity and quality called the "common people." VEST, however, has been getting it lately for a peccadillo that will hardly be condoned in the West. While a member of the Confederate House at Richmond during the war, he was cowhided by Mrs. Lost Cause POLLARD for a flagrant case of very flagrant "kissing and telling." Since this has come out, VEST has been considerably pulled down.

In Kansas, the retiring Senator, INGALLS, whose reputation rests on the achievement of being the best dressed man in the Senate, is a candidate, and among his opponents is ex-Senator POMEROY, "Old Subsidy POM," a magnificent rooster, who has the essential qualities of a Philadelphia representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

At the South, the vacancies have generally been filled. The most interesting contest is impending in North Carolina, where Senator MERRIMON and Gov. VANCE are rival candidates, as they were six years ago, when MERRIMON was elected by bolting Democrats and Republicans. He has made considerable reputation in the Senate as the author of "exhaustive" speeches of a common place character. VANCE will probably be elected. In Louisiana, EUSTIS, Democrat, is a candidate for re-election, but has a good deal of opposition; still he will probably be sent back. Rotation don't find much favor at the South, and that section as a result will soon have, as it had before the war, the best equipped body of representatives in Congress for successful work. There is a Senator to elect in Florida, in place of CONOVER, and a Democrat will be chosen. Ex-Gov. WALKER and the present Governor DREW, are leading candidates.

The only Senator to elect on the Pacific side is in Nevada, and Senator JONES, who has one of the best financial minds in the Senate, and is a Republican greenbacker and silverite at that, will be undoubtedly re-elected.

REMAINING FINANCIAL ISSUE.

The *Gazette* in discussing the proposition to withdraw from the National banks the privilege of issuing currency, confuses matters in this way:

> Were we to destroy the National banks and build up State banks, we would still have other than greenbacks for currency. State bank notes would be substituted for National bank notes. We are thus driven to the necessity of having either National bank or State bank notes. As between the two, we judge there is no question as to which is preferable. If we must have banks of circulation, it is far better that they should be under the control of the National than of the several State governments. Our system, as it is, is the best we can well have.

If there is anything that can be considered settled in the financial policy of the people and government, it is that the existing prohibition of State banks of issue (by the ten per cent. tax on circulation) must remain in force. There has been no proposition either in Congress or through the press for its repeal. This tax is imposed by the law of March, 1865, and until this law is repealed State banks of issue are a financial impossibility. It will not be repealed, and whether the National Banks retain their existing franchise in the issue of currency or not, most certainly there will be no State banks of issue.

The people of the United States have come to believe with remarkable unanimity, the paper currency of the nation shall be exclusively under the control of the Federal government. Their experience with National Bank notes and legal tender greenbacks, has been so satisfactory, in comparison with the ante-war issues of the State banks, that we regard it as an impossibility they should ever return to the latter system. It is one of the deadest things we know of, and its revival by the National Bank organs is merely to frighten people by a shadow, and push into prominence an issue that has no existence.

As between the National Bank notes and the old State banks of issue, with their variable value, and very often swindling characteristics, there can be no difference as to which constitutes the most convenient and most valuable currency. Certainly the National banks are preferable a thousand fold, if the choice is to be limited to these two classes of paper money.

But the question does not come before the people in this shape. It is not the National Banks against the State Banks by any means, but the National bank against the greenback or treasury note issues of the Government. The paper currency of the nation is now, and in the future will be based on the credit of the Federal Government—this is settled beyond controversy; this credit taking shape, as in the National bank issues, in Government bonds; or, as in greenbacks or treasury notes, in their redeemability in coin and receipt for all taxes and custom imposts due the Government.

We have no warfare to wage on the National Banks, and cheerfully recognize their usefulness and importance in facilitating the business of the country. But any alliance or connection of banks with the government is dangerous, and inevitably leads to abuses and favoritism, as well as the consolidation of an organized money power to influence and eventually control the government. The relations of JOHN SHERMAN with the First National Bank of New York, whereby that bank is supposed to have made a clean profit of a million of dollars, in manipulating government bonds is a case in point. The conspiracy of the associated banks to nullify the law remonetizing silver, is another.

We would have the government take the issue of paper currency exclusively into its own hands. The greenback in the battle with coin has come out the victor at last. We even hear that because of its convenience in transmission it commands a small premium over coin. It rests on the faith and credit of the Government. The security of the National Bank note is the same, but not so direct. The greenback is redeemable in coin, and the National Bank note in greenbacks. That is all the difference, except that the greenback has the advantage of being receivable for all Government dues.

Therefore, we claim the National Bank notes should be gradually withdrawn from circulation, and their place supplied by greenbacks or treasury notes. The banks could retain their functions as banks of deposit, discount and exchange. Instead of banking on each other's money they will bank on Government money. The only difference in their business is that they will not receive the interest on the $350,000,000 of bonds deposited to secure their circulation. Fifteen or sixteen millions of dollars will be saved to the people annually by retiring these bonds. This will be one great gain, and the other will be to check the tendency of the banks to associate for political or governmental purposes, foreign to their legitimate functions or duties.

This is the only financial issue we discover in the political horizon. The greenback delusion of excessive issues of irredeemable paper has been abandoned. Resumption is working itself out of the ground in the form of grain, cotton and provisions. All that is wanted to crown the edifice of returning prosperity is a uniform currency of government paper, redeemable in and maintained at par with coin. It is the coin that will rust in the bank vaults, while the Government currency will perform all the offices of money.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

The fact that the saintly Puritans, who came to this country to enjoy their own religion and prevent other people enjoying theirs, concocted a plan whereby, had it been successful, the founder of Pennsylvania and his associates of the "Welcome," in 1682, would have been sold into slavery, did not receive that prominence it should at the New England festival, in New York, considering that Mr. BLAINE, a native Pennsylvanian, was one of the guests and orators. Senator JIM has no love for Massachusetts, as he made manifest in his assault on that State in the Senate, in his speech on receiving the statue of Governor KING for the National Gallery; and it seems a pity he did not speak to this scrap of history:

The manuscript of an interesting letter of the good and pious Rev. COTTON MATHER, bearing date of September, 1682, is now in possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society. It is addressed to "Ye Aged and Beloved JOHN HIGGINSON," and advises that guardian of Puritan holiness of sailing from London of the ship Welcome (R. GREEN was master), which had aboard a hundred or more of "ye heretics and malignants, called Quakers, with W. PENN, who is ye scamp at ye head of them;" and further, that the General Court of Massachusetts had given secret orders to one MALACHI HUXETT, of the brig Porpoise, to waylay the Welcome off the "Coast of Codd; and to make captives of PENN and his ungodly crew, so that the Lord may be glorified and not mocked on the soil of the new country."

The gist of the letter, however, is contained in this suggestion to the "Aged and Beloved JOHN:"

> "Much spoil can be made by selling ye whole lot to Barbadoes, where slaves fetch good prices in rumme and sugar; and we shall not only do ye Lord great service by punishing ye wicked, but shall make gayne for his ministers and people."

Master HUXETT no doubt coasted up and down Cape Cod to waylay the ship Welcome, but by putting into another port PENN and his people avoided capture and transportation to the Barbadoes, to be exchanged for rum and sugar, upon his share of which the old persecutor of witches and Quakers no doubt counted with inward and pious satisfaction.

BLAINE could have made a good thing in debate out of this incident. It is one the descendants don't care to dwell on at the annual kissing of the Plymouth Rock blarney-stone.

WE would suggest to the *Gazette* that if the Democrats of the next House should follow Republican precedents, they could unseat half the Republican members elect. Therefore it should not take on so if some of them come home to roost. The BISBEE case in Florida, cited by the *Gazette* as "peculiarly outrageous," it is clear it knows nothing about. The Board of Canvassers acted on the law as laid down by the Supreme Court, throwing out two counties because of fraud which made it impossible to determine their votes. One of the counties was Republican and the other Democratic. In every view of the case, HULL, Democrat, was elected. And the *Gazette* growls over it as if its party had not stolen a President by a fraudulent canvass in Florida, conducted in defiance of the Courts and controlled by bribery. A hardened Republican sinner talking of Democratic frauds in Florida is the apotheosis of human impudence.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

EVARTS says he wants a scholar to succeed BAYARD TAYLOR, a man for instance, who is able to take up the unfinished work of the late Minister, the translation of FAUST. HARTRANFT is your man.

IN the way of cipher news it is stated that an inquiry will be insisted on by Democrats immediately after the re-assembling of Congress next week, and that Governor TILDEN will visit Washington to demand an investigation as to his alleged part in the business.

THE unknown and considerate finder of the package of money and securities, of over two hundred thousand dollars in value, lost by a bank messenger in New York on Friday, has returned the same to the bank, reserving some seven thousand dollars as the reward of his own virtue.

YOUNG FRED GRANT gets one year's leave of absence and pay all the time to take a pleasure trip with his pa. The old man never got the notion out of his head that this country belonged to him, and he was going to run it to suit himself. Let him once more get his hooks in and he will let the public see what can be done.

THE BLAINE Committee can go ahead. The Attorney General is on hand with an opinion it can use the $20,000 voted last session to the STANLEY MATTHEWS Vindication Committee. A sharp legal corner was turned, and the Comptroller of the Treasury was overruled. The perjury business will new go on, and there will be joy among the self-exiled carpet-baggers.

COMMISSIONERS IRVIN and MCCLELLAND on Saturday elected JAMES CAMPBELL of Allegheny, Mercantile Appraiser. Major LYON was pressed by thousands of Democrats and Republicans, but Mr. IRVIN assumed the responsibility of defeating him and electing a Republican politician, presented by the managers of that party, as Allegheny city's share of current spoils.

BAYARD'S friends are not asleep by any means. They predict the elimination of the financial issue from politics, and that by the aid of the solid South, New York, Connecticut and New Jersey he will be the next President. But the solid South and these three States do not happen to have the power of nomination in a Democratic National Convention.

THE RENO Court of Inquiry, which will probably elicit much that has not yet been made public in regard to the CUSTER massacre, will meet in Chicago on Monday next. According to a dispatch elsewhere published, testimony will be produced showing that RENO's command could have aided CUSTER, and probably saved him, but RENO flatly refused, and was openly accused at the time by his own officers of cowardice.

THE *Gazette*, referring to Mr. MACKEY'S illness, says "he is the real Republican leader in our State"—a dig at DON CAMERON; that "he has no peer and were he to die would have no successor." All of which we implicitly believe, but for saying the same thing in another way we have been accused of slandering the great Republican party. No one will have such cause to rejoice over Mr. MACKEY'S recovery as DON CAMERON.

COLONEL SCOTT'S visit to Europe is given a new meaning, in the statement he has taken measures to strengthen the position of his road in the transportation of through freight between England and the West. He is said to have made a contract for the service of thirteen large steam vessels of about 3,000 tons each to be put on his line of freight carrying vessels. Three of them will leave this side of the Atlantic each week, giving an aggregate of 9,000 tons of freight room weekly.

THE grave condition of England on account of her unemployed and starving people, the breaking of banks and the suspension of industries, indicates a general smash-up which will be felt in other parts of the world. Already efforts are making to induce emigration to this country, where there is land enough for all, and thus relieve the island of its surplus population. To make it effective it should be upon a large scale, well organized and maintained by public contribution. Let them come.

THE people of Alpena, in Michigan, drove from the town a young woman of bad repute, named EVA LEROY, on Christmas eve, with the thermometer below zero, with little clothing and no money. She was found frozen, and after suffering amputation of both limbs, died. What a commentary upon our civilization and Christianity. When the woman who was caught in adultery was brought before the Redeemer of the world, He said, "he that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." There being none, she was not condemned, and her sins forgiven. Were they all just in Alpena?

THE pressure continues to make Judge THURMAN a candidate for Governor in Ohio, notwithstanding his peremptory declination. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* starts the story JOHN SHERMAN is anxious for the Republican nomination, as a stepping stone to the Senate on the expiration of the HAYES term in 1881, and possibly as a send-off for the Republican nomination for President. GARFIELD don't relish this as he is a candidate for THURMAN'S seat in the Senate; and ALLEN G. also has hopes in that direction, failing on the Presidential course. Ohio seems bound to monopolize the political interest of the country. She has too many great men to the acre.

THE County Commissioners Friday failed to elect a Mercantile Appraiser. Commissioner BECKERT voted for Mr. JOHNSTON on the first ballot and on the second for Major LYON. Commissioner IRVIN declined the invitation to unite in the election of so acceptable a soldier, citizen and Democrat, and voted for Mr. CAMPBELL. He could have elected Major LYON, and ended the unseemly squabble over the office by his vote. It is said he will go to Commissioner MCCLELLAND'S sick room to day, and the two will elect Mr. CAMPBELL. Time will unfold the mystery of this, and we suppose afford the Democratic party of the county some explanation of Mr. IRVIN'S remarkable action.

THE conquest of Afghanistan, which seems to be assured by the flight of the Ameer and the surrender of YAKOOB KHAN, his son and heir to the throne, has been so easy that for the Afghans it is ignominious. During the whole war, waged against powerful tribes in a region abounding in mountain passes, and carried on during wintry weather, the British forces have probably lost less than a hundred men, and have taken only a few weeks to chastise the foe into submission. This success of the British arms will strengthen the hands of Lord BEACONSFIELD, and give new popularity to that bold foreign policy of his, which, whatever we may think of the methods by which it is carried on, has, within a twelve-month, made English influence more potent in Europe than it has been since the days of the PITTS.

It is not considered improbable that the Illinois Legislature may repeat the experiment of two years ago, when Judge DAVIS was elected to the United States Senate as a non-partizan, and thus defeat the aspirations of OGLESBY and LOGAN. The Republican majority in the Legislature is slim, and not altogether reliable to elect a strong partizan. An independent of high character and ability, may be returned by the united votes of Democrats, Greenbackers and a few Republicans. There are even hopes such a consummation may be brought about in Pennsylvania, and CAMERON defeated by the united votes of the anti-CAMERON members, concentrated in Chief Justice AGNEW, or some other Pennsylvanian of equally high character and ability. We neither advocate nor oppose such a movement, but patiently await the course of events and the reawakened conscience and intelligence of our great State. A CAMERON has been twice elected to the Senate by a combination of opposing elements against the dominant party. This was the way SIMON CAMERON pulled through in 1845 on his first election, and on his second in 1857. It would be an interesting experiment to administer the same medicine to his hereditary successor.

Use of Our Diplomats.

Of our treaties with England since the founding of the republic, the treaty of peace in 1783, Jay's treaty of 1794, Monroe's of 1806 (not ratified), the treaty of Ghent in 1814 the treaties of 1815 and 1818, and the four treaties of 1826 and 1827 were negotiated by special commissioners; while the Ashburton treaty of 1842, the Clayton Bulwer convention of 1850, the Elgin reciprocity treaty of 1854, and the Lyons slave-trade treaty of 1862 were negotiated at Washington by the Department of State. The latest great treaty, the treaty of Washington, was negotiated by two sets of special commissioners. Thus all our most weighty treaties with England, without exception, have been negotiated either at Washington; or, if in Europe, by special commissioners. Of our treaties with France, those of alliance and commerce in 1778, the treaty of 1880, and the Louisiana treaty of 1803 were negotiated by special commissioners, and that of 1822 at Washington. The Rives claims convention of 1831 was the only treaty of prime importance negotiated by our Minister to Paris. Among these special commissioners figure John and J. Q. Adams, Franklin, Jay, Monroe, Pinkney, Bayard, Clay, Jonathan Russell, Gallatin, Rush, Ellsworth, Livingston and others.

All these historic facts were set forth before Congress by Mr. Hewitt on the 11th of March last; yet the Senate then refused, and has now again refused, to diminish by a man or a dollar our superfluous standing diplomatic establishments.

European Armies.

Although the Russian army had considerable losses during the war of 1877-8, it is a great error to assume or believe that it has been materially weakened. By command of the Czar, this vast military force has been reconstructed. One novelty, borrowed from the system of Germany and Austria, is now being introduced, that is that each regiment of infantry shall consist of four instead of three battalions, with a fifth depot battalion, the number and cost of officers being thus materially reduced. At this moment Russia has a regular standing army (including Cossacks, Fins and irregular troops) of 1,300,000, for a population of 93,000,000. The Austrian army exceeds 809,000, for a population of 36,000,000. France, whose army is in a transition state, can put 800,000 into the field, out of a population of 37,000,0000. Germany, with 43,000,000 inhabitants, has over 1,000,000 soldiers, without the Landsturm, and can number two millions and a half of fighting men on a sudden call Italy has 500,000 soldiers on a population of 27,000,000. Of regular troops, there are 97,000 in the British Islands, where the population is 33,500,000.

An Old Fact Re-Stated.

[New York Sun.]

Two days after the election of 1876 everybody conceded that Mr. Tilden had carried 184 electoral votes, and needed only one more to insure his election. At the same time it was universally admitted that Hayes had carried 163 electoral votes, or twenty-two short of the number requisite to elect him.

The twenty-two votes in dispute were those of Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina, and Oregon. The Republicans have all along asserted that soon after the election these votes were offered for sale, and were kept on the market for some weeks. There is truth in this assertion: *They were offered for sale.* But Tilden did not get one of them, and Hayes got them all. Then, which side bought them? Why, the Hayes side, of course.

Men are sent to the penitentiary and even to the gallows, every week, on testimony no stronger than this.

OF all our American magazines, the New York *Sun* says there is now only one which can be called a highly valuable property, and that, of course, is *Harper's*. It must yield a very large yearly income, and by itself would constitute a business with which most publishing houses would be content. *Scribner's Monthly* seems to be getting a very fair circulation, but it is no a property of great and permanent value like *Harper's*. The *Atlantic* would probably hardly pay to print except in connection with a publishing house, and it has much declined in popular favor and influence of late years, though it still retains several of its favorite writers. *Lippincott's* has a small circulation, loses money steadily, and only the pride of its publisher keeps it going. The *North American Review* has done very well since it left Boston and became the vehicle for thought about things of present interest, and not a collection of essays without any special relation to the time.

HERE are some of the thumping majorities rolled up by the Texas Democrats at the November election: S. H. Darden, Controller, 83,789; F. R. Lubbock, Treasurer, 82,547; George McCormick, Attorney General, 81,839; W. C. Walsh, Commissioner Land Office, 77,811; George F. Moore, Chief Justice, 127,462; M. H. Bonner, Assistant Justice, 130,002. Members of Congress: First district (with one county to be heard from), John H. Reagan, 17,813; second district, D. B. Culberson, 8,175; third district, O. Wellborn, 30,972; fourth district, R. Q. Mills, 20,721; fifth district (with Galveston county to hear from), G. W. Jones, 3,512; sixth district, G. Schleicher, 3,525. After the new apportionment, Texas will run up to fourteen or fifteen Congressmen. Some of its districts now poll as many votes as the States of Rhode Island, Delaware and Nevada combined.

IT is noteworthy that the trial of the parties arraigned at Columbia, South Carolina, for violation of the election laws, developed but a shade of the complaints made by the politicians and organs just after the election. The trials were had in the United States Court before a Federal Judge, with juries chosen by a Federal Marshal, and of the eight cases submitted, three were ignored; one was acquitted; one resulted in a disagreement of the jury, but one juror being for conviction, and three were continued by consent. In five other cases in which proceedings were by information, two were continued; one was acquitted and the other two the jury disagreed—in one case eight of the juries being for acquittal and in the other eight. It will require a long time for the organs to get this news to their readers.

THE late Bayard Taylor, in a letter just printed in the Wilmington, (Del,) *Commercial*, thus refers to his name:

> "I was named by my parents simply 'Bayard,' after James A. Bayard, the grandfather of our Senator. As a boy of sixteen or seventeen I sometimes attached 'J.' (never James) to my name foolishly thinking it would look better. When my first volume of poems came out, Rufus Grisworld, my first literary friend, put 'James Bayard Taylor' on the title-page, and the small private edition was printed before I could correct it. The matter was an annoyance to me then, and has been ever since. I felt bound to retain the 'J.' however, until I was twenty-one, and became legally responsible for my signature. Then I dropped it instantly, and have never since used anything else than my original and only true name."

THE Bureau of Statistics has just issued a very intereresting statement showing the export of provisions from the United States during the month of October last, the totals of which are as follows:

Articles.	*Value.*	*Articles.*	*Value.*
Bacon.....	$2,633,051	Butter.....	$ 270,977
Hams.....	15,874	Cheese.....	990,619
Fresh beef....	317,214	Lard	1,624,164
Salted beef....	158,994	Eggs	415
Pork	344,996	Tallow.....	458,804
Total.....			$6,776,808

It will be seen that of butter and cheese there was nearly a million and a quarter for the month. This is a growing industry in the Middle and Western States.

THE difficulties experienced by the Republican members of the Senate in finding a chairman for their Investigating Committee recall prejudices that used to be entertained in the newly settled regions of the West against serving on juries. On one ever memorable occasion the court had been waiting for a panel of good men and true for three days, when the Sheriff, radiant with joy, burst into the temple of justice and yelled: "It's all right. We've got eleven of 'em locked up in the barn and we're running the twelfth with dogs!"

THERE is a general complaint among the Republican newspapers of the North because Senator Blaine did not take hold of that investigation himself. The Hartford *Courant* says that "It is to be regretted that Mr. Blaine, who was so profoundly impressed of the necessity for the investigation, should not have been willing to assist in it." And the *National Republican* thinks "Senator Blaine, after initiating the fight should be in the fore front of the battle, instead of at the rear, among the baggage train."

FECHTER'S farm, in Bucks County, Pa., where he has been located for the last three years, when at home, has sunk money for him, and he has decided to give it up. He proposes to go to England again, to build a theater in New York, to found a school of dramatic art on a grand scale, to star occasionally as he has done before; but his best friends know that of all these plans perhaps none will ever reach fruition, certainly that none will ever attain success.

President Lincoln as a Deadhead.

[From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.]

Here's a true souvenir of the great Abraham Lincoln. It is a true copy of a letter on file among the archives of the Chicago and Alton road, at the superintendent's office in Bloomington. It is a modest request for the renewal of a season pass on the Alton road:

> SPRINGFIELD, February 13; 1858.—R. P. MORGAN, Superintendent C. and A. R. R.. DR. SIR: Says Sam to John, "here's your old rotten wheelbarrow. I've broke it usin' on it. I wish you would take it and mend it, case I shall want to borrow it this afternoon. Acting on this as a precedent, here's your old "chalked hat." I wish you would take it and send me a new one, case I shall need to use it the 1st of March. Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Italian Government has suppressed *Satan*, a Communist paper published at Cesena.

THE usual price paid by the *Nineteenth Century* for contributions is $10 a page. They give Mr. Gladstone $50.

THE *Biograph*, a journal of biography of living people (almost always a failure), will appear in London in January.

EX-SENATOR CONNESS, of California, who has lived in Boston for eight years, is looming up in the politics of that city. He is a Republican.

IT was recorded a day or so ago that the HON. H. P. GAGE, who stole several thousand dollars from the Findlay, Ohio, bank, had shot himself. He lingered until Sunday night, when he died.

A BROWN Wallachian mare, belonging to a lieutenant of the Prussian Guard, has trotted from Nassau to Potsdam, twenty-four miles, in an hour and twenty minutes, carrying a weight of 209 pounds.

BOONESBORO, Kentucky, men say that the best twenty-acre field of corn raised this year in the State was on the land cleared 110 years ago by Daniel Boone. It averaged more than a barrel to the shock.

THREE sick Congressmen—Riddle Walker and Thornburg—are improving. Mr. Thornburg's convalescence is assured, Mr. Riddle has survived his heart disease scare and Governor Walker is up and out.

COL. W. H. STILES, a prominent citizen of Georgia, was set upon by a bull, near Atlanta, on Friday, tossed five feet into the air and instantly killed. The flesh was torn from one the legs by the animal's horns.

"Clem! what's yo' 'pinion ob de iyster?" "Well, 'Relyus, I calls de iyster de mos' knowin' ob yarbs; ef ye puts 'im in yer mouf he takes de hint an' makes de res' ob ve vyage widout any boostin."—*Yonkers Gazette.*

"FIGHTING DICK" ANDERSON, a Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army, has earned his bread since the war as a clerk at Charleston, but now has been compelled to leave South Carolina in search of employment.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says that a committee of seven, consisting of five lawyers and two clergymen, probably, will be appointed to examine into the affairs of Archbishop Purcell and to prepare a report for the information of creditors.

AN Italian in Boston stripped his offending son of all his clothing, tied him to the roof of the house, whipped him outrageously with a strap, and left him there several hours in extremely cold weather. The boy will probably not recover.

KEARNEY'S latest: "I am convinced from what I saw in the East that California must take care of herself, for a greater lot of scoundrels never lived than those at present in Congress. They would steal anything from a ten-penny nail to a whole railroad."

MR. HARPER, who owns the famous running horse Ten Broeck, says that he shall not again enter him for a race. The animal is in excellent condition. He has been removed from the training stable to the stud farm. A week ago he weighed 1,142 pounds.

GEN. GRANT will take a run over to Ireland to get a taste of the "foine old poteen, the same as niver paid the ring a sixpence." The kind that Charles O'Malley loved to sample, and of which Mickey Free said: "Dhrink hearty, y'r riverince; there's divel a headache in a hogshead of it."

AT a party in Michigan a couple of young people submitted in a jest to a mock marriage; and after the ceremony was performed by a gentleman present the girl discovered that he was a justice of the peace, and she claimed that the marriage was legal. The young man doesn't see it in that light.

THE Princess Christine, eldest sister of the Queen Mercedes, whom the European gossips have selected as King Alfonso's second wife, is described as tall, thin, and and angular, with a pointed nose of portentous dimensions, but she is also said to be graceful and elegant in carriage and address, accomplished and possessed of strong character.

SECRET service detectives complain that Hayes pardons counterfeiters out of prison faster than they can arrest and convict them, and that there is a fair prospect of having the entire fraternity of spurious money makers at large. With the news of the conviction of a new batch of them in St. Louis comes intelligence of the pardon of those previously put in jail.

A GIRL working in a paper mill at Delphi, O., found $100 among the waste she was sorting. The proprietor of the establishment took them from her, but she sued him for them, and the Supreme Court has finally decided the case in her favor, holding that the purchase of waste paper does not give the purchaser a right to unknown valuables found in it as against the finder.

THE expense to which the late Duke of Devonshire went in relation to the gardens at Chatsworth is illustrated by the fact that it cost him $5,000 to convey thither one enormous palm tree, weighing twelve tons. Sir Joseph Paxton, who is believed to have derived the idea of the Exposition building of 1851 from the great conservatory at the Duke's, was his head gardener.

THERE will be five colored Democrats in the next Texan Legislature. There are two colored Republicans in the Alabama Legislature, and one of them has been arrested for stealing from the other. The Georgia Legislature contains two negroes, one of whom was seated by the Democratic House over a Democrat. They voted for Gordon, as most of the colored Legislators in South Carolina voted for Hampton.

THE physicians who attended the late Congressman Williams state that his illness "was entirely owing to the poisoned condition of the atmosphere of the House of Representatives, which he breathed constantly during the day, and to the malaria to which he was exposed at night, his private room being upon the south side of the avenue, directly over the water sewers of the city."

THE sporting season of the Delaware and Chesapeake Bay is at its height, and hundreds of ducks and geese are killed daily. Professional duck shooters make from $8 to $20 a week, sending their game to New York and Philadelphia markets. Black ducks, mallards, teal, and redheads are more commonly killed, yet canvass backs, from their scarcity and exquisite flavor, bring double prices. Near Atlantic City the shooting is said to be better than ever before. The favorable points along the Chesapeake shores are mostly occupied by clubs that own or rent the land.

LOVE'S GALLOP.

She and I, years ago,
Took a ride:
Through the wind, through the snow,
Side by side!
Through the fog, through the fen—
Weary land!—
On we jogged, steady then,
Rein in hand.

She and I rode again—
Pleasant dream!—
Slacker hands on the rein
By a stream;
Never mist, never showers—
Why not sing?
Trotting fast through the flowers
Kissed by spring.

Through the moss, through the fern
Through the heat!—
'Neath the blue, by the burn,
Firm in seat—
Rosy-cheeked—"Life or death!"
Is our cry,
Galloped now out of breath,
She and I.

Faster still—cares behind
We outpaced—
On we rode, through the wind,
Till we faced
Side by side. Neither gains—
Why not die?
Still we held to the reins,
She and I.

Oh! the turf, how it rang
To our steeds,
As they raced and they sprang
O'er the meads!
Oh! the woods and their gold,
On the day
When the reins from our hold
Slipped away!

BANK ROBBERS.

Allan Pinkerton's Stories of Tricks and Ingenuity of the Thieves.

The Performances of an Oysterman, a Dentist, a Shoemaker, a Barber, Two Gentlemen and Four Policemen.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

The performances of the bank burglars strike the community with alarming effect, owing to their extensive character. The thieves seldom attack a bank without first having possessed themselves of some knowledge of what is to be gained by success. The act of burglary is an investment from which large fruition is expected. It costs the burglars less thought as to how they will cover their tracks than as to how they will go through with the job of getting at the bonds or money in the vaults. Still, their retreat is frequently as bold and audacious as their attack.

PINKERTON'S OBSERVATIONS.

Allan Pinkerton has had a greater and more varied experience with bank-thieves in all parts of the country than any other living detective, and, it may be added, has been more successful in outwitting them, recovering their booty, and in bringing them to justice. Having made a close study of the burglars and their ways and means, the results of his observations can not fail to be instructive to the general reader, and especially to all who place constant reliance upon the security of safes and their combinations. Mr. Pinkerton says one of the most common methods of opening safes has been by drilling and blasting with powder, gun-cotton, and occasionally nitro-glycerine. With the ordinary fire-proof safes the common drill is sufficient, but with chilled iron and Franklinite, which cannot be touched with a steel drill, diamond dust and emery are effectively used by the thieves.

It has also been a practice to draw the temper of hardened irons with the blow-pipe, consisting of a spirit and oil lamp and bellows especially made for the purpose. This is quickly done, after which the safe may be drilled with a common steel drill.

ASTUTE BURGLARS

make a practice of acquainting themselves thoroughly with all the particulars of the construction of safes, as well as of their locks, and some safes have been opened by drilling out all the riveting of the inner lining, and of the bolts and lock which fasten the same to the outer shell of the door, obtaining the position of these rivats by exact measurement from the outside.

Some safes are so constructed as to leave no receptacle for powder or blasting material, excepting in certain apertures of the lock, but so well acquainted with their mechanism do the thieves become as to be able, by measurement from the outside, to know exactly where to place their drills.

The most ordinary safes have been made to yield to the ordinary jackscrew, which is applied in two ways, either by drilling a hole in the door, generally about three-quarsers of an inch in diameter, then with a screw-tap cutting a thread for a slightly tapering steel screw, which, by a lever, is made to tightly fit into the hole. An attachment is then made with the screw and jack, the latter being supported by a rough frame, and held from the safe with timbers placed against the jambs, when the shell of the door is pulled out by main force, breaking the rivits. The other method of using the jackscrew is to force the door inward, breaking it into pieces that are easily removed by the "jimmy." When an abutment for the jackscrew can not be obtained by placing timbers against a solid petition or other object, a brace is obtained by securing a long timber to the floor, and blocking up the other end so as to be in a position central to the door of the safe; against and between this and the door the jack is placed.

WEDGES, PICK AND JIMMY.

Many safe doors have also been opened by means of wedges, principally used in forcing off the frame around the panels. Very fine steel wedges are first used, then larger ones as the aperture becomes sufficient to receive them.

A great many fire-proof safes throughout the country have been opened simply with the pick and jimmy. With safes that are manufactured of ordinary plate iron, all that is necessary is, first with several well-directed blows of a pick to make an aperature just sufficient to receive the sharp end of the jimmy in one corner of the panel, then with the jimmy the iron is ripped and torn the whole length of the panel and laid back, exposing the filling. The latter is picked out in a few moments. The bent end of the jimmy is then inserted behind the bolt, and the same pried back by main force, breaking the wards in the lock. This operation has frequently been performed in from fifteen to twenty minutes.

Thieves have adopted a good many ingenious ways of picking locks, and some of them have attained a delicacy of feeling by which they have been able to determine, with fine instruments, the exact distance it was necessary to raise each tumbler; but of late years many of the locks have been specially constructed with the view of foiling anything of this kind. Tumbler locks, requiring large keys, have been opened by forcing around in them a blank steel key, breaking the wards and forcing back the bolt.

COMBINATIONS.

The combination of the dial lock can be found by placing under the back of the dials a small, peculiarly manufactured ratchet, so that at every reverse motion of the knob a small puncture is made on a plate upon which it moves, or upon a disk of paper especially secured to it for the purpose of receiving these impressions or punctures. A celebrated burglar, in getting at the vaults and safes of a noted bank, had two of these combination dial locks to open, and did all his work in one night.

It is a favorite plan of some expert thieves, in committing heavy bank robberies, to ascertain by watching where the cashier sleeps, cautiously getting access to his room at night, either through an unsecured window or by turning with nippers the key in his bedroom door, and taking wax impressions of the keys to his office, vault and safe. From these impressions exact duplicates are easily made, and the thief then opperates at his leisure, making his attack when he thinks the proper opportunity has arrived to secure the greatest amount of plunder.

THE NEIGHBORLY METHOD.

A method which has been in practice for a number of years, and a very successful one in opening vaults, is by securing an adjoining room and getting through the ceiling, floor or partition into the vault. If the vaults are iron-plated, the plating is penetrated in a very short time by the use of drills and thin saws. An aperture sufficiently large for the ingress of a single man can then be cut through one-quarter inch iron in about four hours. After access is obtained to the vaults, the safes are opened by any of the numerous appliances suitable to the circumstances.

Thieves traveling through the country have a very ingenious, simple, but effective way of ascertaining whether there is a night watchman inside the bank, without subjecting themselves to any danger of being noticed in watching for this purpose. It is that of putting a small wedge between the door and the jamb, in the evening, after the bank is closed, and by observing if this wedge still remains there before the bank is opened in the morning.

In cases of bank robberies the final work is generally done between Saturday night and Sunday morning. The tools used by professional thieves are such as are commonly used by mechanics, excepting the "jimmy," which, for the heavier work, is made in several sections to be screwed together when it is required for use, being then about the size of the ordinary crowbar.

In response to a request for some cases of unusual and peculiar manner, Mr. Pinkerton talks freely. The first of these is the story of

AN OYSTER DEALER'S EXPLOIT.

Some years since a decent-looking man called upon the cashier of a large bank in a seaport town, desiring to rent the cellar and basement underneath the bank, for the purposes of an oyster store. The stranger was accepted as a tenant, and the oyster business was begun, and flourished for about seven months. The rent was paid promptly every month, and that was all the bank people expected. One fine morning the banker woke up to learn that the bank had been entered, moneys, securities and all were gone—a clean job. The vault was "burglar proof," the safe "the very best," but our honest oyster men had silently worked their way up into both, commencing below and going through the bottom of the vault. Indeed, they had it all their own way, and had taken their time, as well as the contents of the vault, which they had reached without much trouble. The banker was, of course, horrified to learn that the vault and safe were not "burglar proof."

HOW A DENTIST OPERATED.

A dentist applied to the officers of a bank in a large town for rooms over the bank. A rental was agreed upon, and the rooms were fitted up in the most luxurious style. Customers were scarce, but the dentist always remarked: "Commencing business is always uphill work, but patience will insure success in the end." The bank clerks had their bad teeth treated and plugged, and their new neighbor was pronounced a master of his business. The dentist had visiting friends who remained in his rooms very late at night, but that was not very extraordiary, for he was of a sociable disposition. For many months he struggled along. At length one Monday morning, after the bank was opened for the business of the day, the door of the vault refused to open. Upon examination it was ascertained that the bank had been robbed. The ceiling of the vault was found to have been torn out, the pieces of which had been carried out by the dentist's friends, a circumstance which at once accounted for their bulky pockets. The dentist and his confederates had worked their way through the floor of his office, carrying away the *debris* as fast as made. Copper-headed mallets, chisels, blow-pipe and drills soon mastered the "invulnerable steel burglar-proof safe," a little powder finished the work, and the immense treasures were reached and carried away by our pseudo-dentist and his *con reres*, who left for less exposed regions, having succeeded in drawing, if not the teeth, the wool over the eyes of the bank people.

THE GENTLEMANLY BURGLARS.

Two celebrated burglars visited a pleasant interior Eastern town some time since. They drove into the town with a fine dashing team; put up at the best hotel in the place; remained several days, and transacted a little business at the bank, changing large bills for small ones, &c. They held pleasant conversations with the cashier and clerks, who thought them very agreeable men indeed. During their stay in town they observed the movements of every person connected with the bank. They ascertained that by eleven o'clock at night the town people went to bed, and by midnight silence prevailed. There were no policemen. On a dark and stormy night, long after this time, the cashier of the bank was surprised in his bed. He was awakened out of a sound sleep by several men all in disguise, one of whom ordered him to dress. They then gagged him They gagged his wife and the other occupants of the house. The cashier was ordered to deliver the key of the bank safe. His refusal was met with a cold revolver pressed to his forehead. He relented and delivered the keys. Subsequently they took him to the bank and made him unlock the safe himself. He was sent back to the house, and the family was kept guarded until a detachment of thieves robbed the bank. When the work was finished, the Cashier's family was admonished not to stir under pain of death. The Cashier and his wife could not help remarking that "they" (the thieves) "behaved very gentlemanly."

It Would be Ridiculous

for those who use SOZODONT to decry it, for the moment they opened their mouths the state of their teeth would contradict the slander of their tongues. It removes discolorations, imparts a glittering whiteness to the enamel, and renders the decomposition of the teeth impossible.

An article of prime necessity—Spalding's Glue.

WINTER WEATHER.

Cold from the Northland blows the wind keenly,
(Cold are the desolate homes of the poor.)
Soon will the snowflakes be falling serenely,
(Think of the pain that the fireless endure.)

Brightly in parlors the diamonds glisten,
(Tons of black diamonds one would buy.)
Beautiful darlings to loving words listen,
(Poverty's children are dying close by.)

Ice stretches out from the shore of the river,
(Any worn blankets, old dresses, or coats?)
Even the warmest must tremble and shiver,
(Every free gift a glad angel notes.)

They who have plenty may rest and be thankful,
(Think of God's children with nothing at all.)
Now should sweet charity's river be bank full,
(Think of the stream that is bitter as gall.)

Winter is with us, in spite of delaying,
(Help that poor woman, so scantily clad.)
Now for the glories of skating and sleighing,
(Hunger is driving that girl to the pitiful.)

Months are before us of hard winter weather,
(See the poor babes in their pitiful nest.)
Nightly the rich ones are joyful together;
(Charity gives to all pleasures a zest.)

Brightly the sun of prosperity rises,
(See that you make not the hard times too hard.)
Past are the days of the "panic" and "crisis,"
(Heaven with charity's jewels is starred.)

Winter shuts down upon city and forest,
(Thousands must suffer with hunger and cold.)
Joy is now highest, and need is now sorest.
(Charity's crown is of heavenly gold.)

—*New York Sun.*

ESCAPING THE MODOC FIENDS.

The Story of the Sole Survivor of the Lava-Bed Massacre.

[New York Star.]

The famous Modoc war gave some notoriety a few years ago to a number of newspaper and magazine writers who, from the security of a New York or Boston office, could afford to criticise the brave men who were fighting their best under great disadvantages, in order to secure peace to the industrious settlers of Northern California. Some journals, which make pretentions to having a national reputation, abused the officers who fought in that war, calling them incompetent and cowardly, and even accused them of being so drunk on the field of battle that they were unable to handle their men. The story of Dr. Bernard G. Semig, the only survivor of the fight of April 27, 1873, will show what our officers and men did, and how, under the most adverse circumstances, they upheld the credit of the American Army.

When these Modoc troubles first broke out and matters became threatening, a camp was established at the southern end of Tule Lake, in the northern part of California, and near the Oregon line. This camp was in position to command the Modoc country, and it was expected that the troops would be able to quell any outbreak. The garrison consisted of Companies A and K, Fourth Artillery, and Company E, Twelfth Infantry. Captain and Brevet-Major Evan Thomas, Fourth Artillery, was in command, the other officers being Brevet Colonel Wright, Twelfth Infantry, Lieutenants Granston, Howe and Harris, Fourth Artillery; and Assistant Surgeon Semig. On the morning of April 26th they were ordered to go out and find the direction in which Captain Jack and his men had moved; to keep the Indians in check if they overtook them, but not to bring on a general engagement if it could be possibly avoided. A number of Warm Springs Indians, under command of Donald McKay, were ordered to accompany the troops as scouts and guides. The Indians received the order too late to reach the camp in time, and the troops left without them.

"We caught up with the hostiles," said the Doctor, "in the middle of the Lava Beds. I guess they had chosen their position in a locality in which we would have to fight them at a disadvantage, and they then waited for our arrival. They had thrown up breast-works of rocks in positions from which they could command every approach and whence they could pick us off in detail as we came up. Have you ever been in the Lava Beds?"

The Star man said that he had had that pleasure.

"All right then; you know what they are."

For the benefit of persons who have not been there, it may be said that the famous Lava Beds cover a block of land about fifty miles square, and are a formation resulting from some terrible volcanic upheaval. The whole country is covered with immense masses of volcanic rock, and is seamed with gulches and canons which make it an admirable stronghold to defend. The Indians were familiar with every foot of it, but the troops were not, and their ignorance placed them at a great disadvantage in the fighting. The beds are a natural stronghold, in which the nature of the ground gives every opportunity for ambuscade and surprises, and the Modocs, from their knowledge of the country, were able to choose the position best suited for defense, while the troops had no choice but to fight in localities already selected for them by the enemy. Dr. Semig continued:

"We were ordered not to bring on a general engagement, but we found the Indians and they immediately opened a lively fire on us. I tell you, it was made pretty hot. They were on a hill, and could pick us off easily, while we could scarcely get a glimpse of them. We took to cover just as quick as possible, and then answered their fire as well as we could. It was almost as much as a man's life was worth to roll over, for the least exposure of a part of the body was the signal for a shower of bullets that came too close to be comfortable. I was alongside of Tom Wright when two of his men crawled up wounded. I was kneeling down fastening a bandage on the leg of one of them when I got shot in the right shoulder, which paralyzed my side and arm."

"How was your command formed for the attack?"

"We left the camp south of Tule Lake about 8 A. M., with the company of the Twelfth deployed as skirmishers. Immediately behind them marched Major Thomas, Colonel Wright and Mr. Tickner, the guide. Then followed company K of the Fourth, under Lieutenant Harris, and Company E under Lieutenant Howe. Lieutenant Granston and I brought up the rear. We kept as much as possible on as high ground as could be found in this fearfully rough country. Wright and I kept a lookout with our field-glasses for the Warm Spring Indians, whom we expected to follow us. During the advance I went up to the rear of the skirmish line, and asked Tickner how far to our left was the place at which Donald McKay had reported the Modocs to be on the day previous. He said two or three miles. We were fired upon within a few minutes, and it afterwrad turned out that Tickner was mistaken, and that McKay found and reported the Indians in the precise position in which they were when they attacked us. On my way back to the rear of the column I was informed that Wright had advised Thomas to wait for the Warm Springs.

"It was about twelve o'clock when we reached the sand-hills, the terminus of our march, and the command was halted. Major Thomas, Colonel Wright and Lieutenant Howe ascended the hill in our front, and at the same time Colonel Wright ordered two men from the left of the skirmish line to advance toward the ridge of lava rock, back of the sand-hill, to reconnoiter. As soon as the men started, two shots were fired from the lava ridge they were trying to gain. That was the commencement of the fight. Then firing began from every ridge around us. We were on low ground, surrounded by high lava rocks, and the fire became so deadly that the men ran in every direction for shelter. The majority ran to the hill where Thomas and the guide were, to await orders. About six or eight hundred yards distant was a ridge which commanded the surrounding country, and Thomas ordered Wright to advance with his company and take it. He then ordered Granston to dislodge some Indians from a position among some rocks to our left, from which they were pouring in a galling fire; while he, with the main force, which had melted down to about thirty men, followed Wright. Ticknor and I had gone with Wright's command until I met two slightly wounded soldiers, whose wounds I dressed. I then followed Thomas' command.

"The fighting continued until dark, all our efforts to dislodge the Indians proving futile. The wound I have spoken of was received late in the afternoon and rendered me powerless to aid the men. As soon as I had recovered slightly from the shock I managed to get to the hill where Thomas was. I urged him to take the men he had, now numbering eighteen or twenty, and storm the Indian position on the hill, but he said he was unwilling to sacrifice any more lives in what appearad to him a hopeless effort. After night set in the Indians withdrew to the top of the ridge and the fire slacked somewhat, but I managed to get right in the way of the bullets and got a wound in the foot, which made amputation necessary. A number of our wounded men had been captured, and during the night we could see the fires at which the savages were burning the unfortunate fellows. We were unable to help them, and from what I saw afterward the tortures inflicted must have been fiendish. Thomas, Howe and Wright had been killed outright, I guess. Harris was wounded and helpless. Granston had been wounded, and was taken prisoner by the Modocs. They "spread-eagled" him and the other prisoners, and built fires on their naked bodies. Then, before they were dead, they mutilated them in the most frightful manner. Granston was scalped, and his long hoary mustache was cut off. This had evidently been done before he died. One of the men had had his arm shattered by a bullet, and the fiends had caught hold of the arm, and twisted flesh and muscles into what looked like a rope of clotted blood. The poor fellow was alive when the torture was inflicted, and his mouth was full of sand and gravel, from having bitten into the ground in his agony. The mutilations were too horrible for description, and could only have been inflicted by incarnate fiends. You can just bet that if ever I get into an Indian fight again, I am going to keep one shot in my revolver for my own benefit. I will never be taken prisoner by them."

"Then the fight was disastrous in the extreme?"

"Certainly. We were fighting against big odds, against Indians as well and even better armed than the troops, and who had the advantaue of a strong position. During the early morning the Warm Springs came up, and so excited were our men that they mistook our friends for hostiles, and opened fire on them. They did the best they could for us. About ten o'clock we joyfully hailed relief at the hands of Company B. First Cavalry, under command of Captain Jackson. Major Green, of the same regiment, was in command of the relieving column. Then the wounded were placed on stretchers, carried by men who were played out, and were taken to Gillem's camp on Tule Lake. The distance was only four miles, but it took from seven o'clock at night until five o'clock the next morning to make it. It rained, hailed and snowed the whole time, and I thought I would freeze to death. The soldiers put dry blankets on the top of the wet ones when we complained of cold. The poor fellows were anxious for our comfort, but they didn't understand nursing. After a few days Assistant Surgeon McElderry amputated my foot. Lieutenant Harris was brought in, but died from the effects of his wounds six days afterward; so that I am the only surviving officer of the expedition."

"You are going to remain East, Doctor?"

"No, sir. I'm half a savage, myself, having lived on the frontier so long, and I have already made application to be ordered out there again."

EDWIN BOOTH.

Something About his Early Career and Present Style.

A writer for the weekly Philadelphia *Times* puts a different face upon the "Melancholy Dane" from what the public is accustomed to yield him. The writer says it is a good joke about not letting his wife go to see new plays, as she runs the whole machine including Neddy:

Years ago, Edwin Booth was a hard drinker, and known, in Bowery slang, as a "gallus boy." The scenes of dissipation in which he and his boon companions reveled could not be well exaggerated. He was a frank, fearless, jolly, good-hearted fellow; what you and I would understand as a "rounder." I do not think that there was an evil strain in him, and yet his habits were such as no careful father would willingly have his son indulge in. At that time I regarded him as the most promising melodramatic actor on the American stage. He invested his roles with a devil-may-care spirit and sturdy brilliancy that made them unique, and attracted, if not the critical eye, the enthusiastic approbation of the gods. Indeed, were it not for his excessive drinking, even then Edwin Booth would have been a great monetary success. He married a charming little woman, who loved him with a devotion characteristic of charming little women, devoted herself to him, cheered him, encouraged him, and, as far as she could, made a man out of him. Unfortunately, she died long before Edwin had become a star in any correct use of the term. Then came his experience in the Winter Garden; the notoriety attending the trouble between his brother and the late lamented Mr. Lincoln, and a variety of circumstances which tended to bring him somewhat more prominently before a better grade of people than had formerly been numbered in his clientelle. The engagement that he was then playing in the Winter Garden, then managed by the best Shakespearian critic that the New York press ever knew, Mr. William Stuart—not to be confounded with little Willie Stuart of the *Graphic*, who is no relation to him, mentally or physically—was not a success. Edwin's habits were somewhat changed in the drinking line, but though he voluntarily deprived himself of alcoholic stimulant he fell back upon the cheering, if not inebriating, fluid known as Radway's Ready Relief, which he drank by the pint at a time. One night he was extremely tired and annoyed by the slimness of the audience assembled to witness his performance, and, when summoned before the curtain, instead of responding with his accustomed bow and pleasant smile he leaned against the wing, bent his weary head negligently and retired. William Stuart, the manager, saw it with the eye of intuition, sprang from his seat, rushed to the dressing room, where Edwin was concealing himself with his triple Rs, and slapping him on the back painted him a Hamletian vista.

To make a long story short, from that hour, under the advice, counsel and direction of Mr. Stuart, Booth, in public and in private, has worn the mask of melancholy, which is no more his normal countenance that are the paint and paste of Humpty Dumpty or the spangles of the clown in the circus.

He became moody.

He became gloomy.

He looked over the heads of his friends.

And they do say that the only comfort he experienced was in the solitude of an attic room, where, on gymnastic bar and trapeze swing, he relieved the lachrymose muscles of his face and the over-wrought tendons of his limbs.

Then he remarried.

And this time he married his master. To his indefinite credit be it said, he made his wife literally head of his house and home, and, now that he is freed from the obligations of his debts by the courtesy of the late lamented law for bankruptcy and is in the receipt of from $500 to $1,000 per night for forty consecutive weeks in each year, she acts as his manager, treasurer, counselor and friend. He has about as much to say or do in the manipulation of domestic affairs as —well, as I have for instance, and I need hardly say that that is next to nothing; and if ever the bright little lady, who is known in the world as Miss McVickar, for years an actress, the adopted daughtrr of an actor, familiar, in every sense of the term, with every crack and hole of the stage, enjoyed a hearty, rib-stirring laugh, it was when she read in the columns of the *Christian Union* a letter to its reverend editor from her husband, to the effect that he "never permits his wife or daughter to witness a play without previously ascertaining its character." The idea of Edwin Booth's not permitting his wife, of all women in the world, to do anything, is the height of absurdity. In this same letter, a remarkable one by the way, and one which has caused more fun in New York of a mild type than anything that has occurred for many a year, he says: "While the theatre continues to be a mere shop for gain, open to every huckster of immoral gimcracks, etc., etc." Now, in view of the fact that Booth exacts $500 per night from the management, and that his wife invariably collects it before he goes upon the stage, and that in New York the losses on his engagements are invariably heavy, perhaps he will kindly tell us who keeps this shop for gain, and so long as he plays dramas in which adultery, seduction, murder and other trifling immoralities are the theme, the motive, the incident and the effect, perhaps he will kindly inform an interested world as to who is the huckster of the immoral gimcrack of the day.

Oh, Neddy, Neddy!

A SPANISH HEROINE.

A Girl of Thirteen Captures Half a Dozen Robbers.

[St. Louis Republican.]

A whole band of robbers was very neatly trapped in La Carolina, Spain, by the bravery of a girl of thirteen, who has become the heroine of the neighborhood. She is the daughter of a farmer named Fueras, and is called Caramita. The family consists of the husband and wife and daughter. The farmer sold some cattle for $1,500 and had the money in his house. A band of robbers knew of the sale and the money, and laid their plans to rob the house. After the farmer had gone out with his work people, a couple of strangers approached the house—a man travel-stained supporting a woman who seemed unable to walk any farther. The man told the farmer's wife that he was going to a distant village with his wife, and she, being ill, had broken down on the way. He asked permission for the sick woman to enter the house and rest while he went to find a conveyance to enable them to continue their journey. Permission was granted, the woman taken in and the man left. The sick woman partook of some refreshments, and the mother and daughter went on with their work. Very soon Caramita discovered that their guest had on a pair of pantaloons, under the gown. She communicated the fact to her mother, unobserved by the visitor, and the two managed quickly to slip into another room, close and lock the door. The visitor, left alone and knowing that his character had been discovered, threw off his disguise, and ordered the women to open the door or die. The door was not opened, and the robber began to cut through it with a large knife. At length he hacked a hole big enough for his body, and he began to crawl through it. The woman fainted and fell on the floor. The brave girl seized her father's gun, which was in the room, heavily charged with buckshot, placed the muzzle against the side of the man, now half way through the hole and unable quickly to get either backward or forward, and pulled the trigger. There was an instantly dead man and a loud report. The other robber, lurking in the neighborhood, heard the shot and returned to the house to find his comrade's body plugging the hole in the door and hanging there. Before he could remove the body, which was held in the opening by the girl, and enter the room where the mother and daughter were, the farmer came with a force sufficient to capture the other robber. Then they sent for some police to take charge of the living robber and the corpse. On the person of the dead robber the police found two pistols, a poniard and a whistle. The whistle was a treasure now, as there were doubtless more robbers within its call. The police sounded the whistle and concealed themselves in the house to await results. The shrill call brought four more men into the house, where they were caged and ironed, and all five were marched to jail in good order, and the dead robber was buried. Little black-eyed Caramita saved her own and her mother's life and her father's money, made six robbers fewer in Spain and herself the heroine of La Carolina.

I SUFFERED FOR SEVERAL YEARS FROM ASTHMA and from some Affection of the Throat resembling Bronchitis. After spending a great deal of money on various medicines, with no material benefit, in March last, on the recommendation of Mr. F. Peters, of this place, I obtained Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. After taking two bottles of this remedy I found myself so much relieved that I continued taking it until I used seven bottles, and by this time my symptoms had all disappeared, and I have every reason to believe myself cured.—*W. Badin, Catspring, Austin county, Texas.*

MWS

[For The Post.]

THE OLD SONG.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

Don't sing the old songs, let them be unsung,
Like some sweet harp that lies unstrung,
Because the one that loved, in days before
Is dead upon some distant shore,
Sing it you will, some song I have not heard
'Twill wake no ghost, with each sweet word,
But never sing the songs she loved.
I could not sit, and listen, and smile on,
And know another's hand upon,
Those old worn keys, dwelt tenderly as she,
Did, when she sat and sang for me.
Through all of life poor sorrows and regret
I hold the old songs sacred yet
Because they are the ones she loved.
Speak if you will of kindly words or deed,
My darling said or did, I need
The daily mention of her name and loss
To ease the weight of my great cross.
Say if you will the old house seems to miss
Her presence, as my brow her kiss,
But never sing the song, she loved.
Don't sing the old songs, she was won't to sing
I still have each word lingering,
Within my heart, and still would have it so,
As last she sang them, and you know
If you should sing them, it would be to place
Afar from me, her old time grace,
So never sing the songs she loved.

THE DOCKS OF LIVERPOOL.

The Most Extensive Dockage in the World.

[Harper's Magazine.]

The landing stage and all the dock estate on both sides of the river are owned and administered by a body known as the Mersey Dock and Harbor Board, which also controls the pilots, and assesses and receives all dues of the port. It consists of twenty-four members, all of whom are honorary in their capacity; four are nominated by the Conservancy commissioners of the Mersey, and the other twenty are elected by the dock rate payers. Despite the variety of interests involved and the immensity of the trust, no scandalous charge has ever been brought against the administration, which is solely for the benefit of the port and the country. The value of the estate is about one hundred million dollars, and the income is about five million dollars annually. The docks extend for more than six miles in a continuous line, and comprise about four hundred and twenty acres—two hundred and fifty-five acres, with eighteen miles of quay margin, being on the Liverpool side, and one hundred and sixty-five acres, with nine miles of quay margin, on the Birkenhead side of the river. The total quay margin alongside of which ships can be moored is twenty-seven miles, and every quay is built of solid masonry, granite being the commonest material. The dry or "graving" docks also are formed of masonry, and a large iron steamer inclosed in one, with her Titanic proportions fully revealed, is a sight to remember. The quays are all covered by substantial sheds or warehouses, those of the new corn dock being ten stories high, with a cellar below the water level. The corn is conveyed from the vessel by hydraulic machinery into the cellar, which is rat-proof and water-tight, and thence it is raised by an elevator, at the rate of ten tons a minute, to the parts of the building prepared for its storage, the capacity of the warehouses being about one hundred and sixty-five thousand quarters.

NATHAN HALE—JOHN ANDRE.

Another Instance of Monumental Foolishness and Toadyism.

Some of the upper crust codfish element of New York, with British connections, are moving to raise a monument to Major Andre, hung by Washington as a spy. This suggested the query why there has been no monument to Nathan Hale, who, of the two appears to have possessed the noblest and manliest character. A correspondent of the New York Sun writes:

Andre entered our lines by stealth to corrupt a General in our armies from his allegiance, and surreptitiously obtain possession of one of our strongholds, considered the key to our defences, the loss of which might have involved the subjugation of the colonies. He was caught, tried, and hanged as a spy, according to the well-known laws of war. When arraigned, he pleaded earnestly in extenuation that he was no spy, only an envoy from his Commander-in-Chief, authorized to treat with an American officer of high rank—for what? The violation of that officer's oath by the base and treacherous surrender of a fortress to the enemy. Andre's condemnation and execution have been justified by the ablest writers on the laws of war of that period and subsequently. He received all sympathy and kindness compatible with his situation. His execution was delayed by Washington, it is said, in the hope that the surrender of Benedict Arnold, or even his capture through the bold device of Sergeant John Champe, might give the American Commander-in-Chief an excuse to save his life.

Who was Nathan Hale? A young Captain in the Connecticut militia who boldly took his life in his hand to save the patriot army which, broken and dispirited, lingered in New York under Washington after the disastrous battle of Long Island, by obtaining information as to the proposed movements of Lord Howe, then encamped with a vastly superior force on Brooklyn Heights. He was caught, tried, and condemned. He attempted no evasion, but frankly admitted his offence, the object of which—to save his country—he gloried in. He was sentenced to be hung the next day. The attendance of a clergyman and even the use of a Bible were denied him, and the letters which he wrote to his family and friends were destroyed. When inquiry was afterward made as to this last inhumanity the reply was that "the rebels should not know they had a man in their army who could die with so much firmness." In the brief space between his sentence and execution, Hale was treated with the grossest barbarity, being placed in charge of the infamous Capt. Cunningham as Provost Marshal, who was hung for forgery in London in 1791, and declared in his dying confession that while in charge of the old prison at New York, he had been accessory to the deaths of two thousand prisoners, starved in the churches, by stopping their provisions, which he sold, and also to the murder of two hundred and seventy-five Americans, with or without the orders of his Government! Nathan Hale died a spy, but a martyr in the cause of civil liberty. Where is his monument? Some thirty years ago, a few brave, patriotic women of Connecticut undertook to build it with their needles. How far their pious task succeeded I am unadvised.

I have seen the monument over Andre's remains which rest in Westminster Abbey, splendidly entombed, beside England's kings, heroes, and sages. And now a wealthy son of New England proposes to raise him a monument in his county, whose independence he sought to defeat, not by force of arms, but through the most despicable treachery. Should Mr. Field carry out his purpose, I think I can furnish a more appropriate inscription, under the circumstances, than even his learned, courtly, and aristocratic friend, Dean Stanley:

HERE LIES
MAJOR JOHN ANDRE,
A Loyal Officer of King George III.,
Cruelly Hanged by the Arch-rebel,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"No more Laudanum for our babies." All mothers unite in pronouncing Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup the best soothing remedy now sold. It is free from opiates.

THE FRENCH CROWN JEWELS.

A Proposition to Dispose of Them by a World-wide Lottery.

A letter to the New York *Tribune* says a great piece of news has reached me through a member of the Budget Committee. He tells me that to ease the *octroi* duties which weigh upon the city of Paris, and to create in the Champs de Mars a permanent Exhibition of Industrial and Decorative Art, a universal lottery will be created, of which the crown jewels will be the prizes. The scheme has been seriously discussed at the sittings of the Budget Committee. When it was first brought forward it was proposed to issue tickets at five francs apiece. Should the project be carried out, and I do not see why it should not, after the precedent of the great National Exhibition Lottery, the price of tickets will be fixed at a high figure—perhaps at ten, fifteen or twenty francs. It is impossible to forecast all the millions which may thus be brought into the French Treasury. "Hundreds of millions" are spoken of. When I heard the words just quoted proceed from the mouth of the news bearing deputy, I thought he was ludicrously sanguine; but after he had explained to me on what his hopes were based I admitted their accomplishment was within the reach of possibility. It is a very short time since tickets were issued for the National Lottery. Nearly 14,000,000 of them are already sold, and 2,500,000 by anticipation, for the issue could not keep place with the demand. What was not suspected before the middle of last month, foreign countries have got bitten with the mania. The applications from abroad for tickets are far too numerous to be anything like satisfied. A speculator in New York wants a million of them. In London they are sold at a premium of 25 per cent., and in Vienna of 40 per cent. Depressed as are the finances of the Russian Empire there seems to be plenty of money in St. Petersburg and Odessa to risk in tickets for the Great Exhibition Lottery. If the crown jewels are disposed of in the manner contemplated the drawing for them will not take place for eighteen months or two years after the issue of numbers. Should the price of a ticket be 10 francs and 100,000,000 of them be sold the sum total received would amount to one-fifth of what the Prussians exacted in 1870 of the French to indemnify them for their war expenses. In calculating on twice and a half more it does not appear now to me that the members of the Budget Committee, who promote this scheme, are over sanguine.

Cold, Diptheria and Sulphur.

[New York World.]

In the six years ending December 31, 1876, there perished of diphtheria in the city of New York 7,579 persons; of these 437 died in the June months, 488 in the Julys, 460 in the Augusts, 518 in the Septembers, 719 in the Octobers, 804 in the Novembers, 865 in the Decembers, 784 in the Januarys, 643 in the Februarys, 607 in the Marches, 566 in the Aprils, 568 in the Mays. Hence cold does seem to influence the disease; and we may safely assume that diphtheria is apt to make a lodgment in a throat already irritated or inflamed, for only a small portion of those who are exposed to it contract the disease, and the firmer and stronger mucous membranes of adults generally successfully resist it. The most approved modern theory is that the poison of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other allied diseases makes a lodgment in the mucous membrane of the throat, from whence some of it is swallowed, and thus infects the stomach and general system while another portion makes its way directly through the mucous membrane into the vessels lying in and behind it, and is thus conveyed into the blood. If the mucous membrane be delicate, as in children, or already inflamed or abraded in adults, absorption of the poison will take place more readily and quickly. Sulphur is useful in many profuse discharges from the mucous membranes and skin, and may counteract diphtheria as long as it is a purely local affection of the throat, but is too insoluble to follow the poison rapidly when it has made its entrance into the blood. Chlorate of potash, gallic acid, alum, borax and tannin are vastly more soluble and equally beneficial in the local affection. They may even be used as preventatives to toughen and strengthen the mucous membranes of the throat.

The Vitality of a Lie.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Somebody has revived the old story about Baron Humboldt's having described Mr. Bayard Taylor as a man who had traveled more and seen less than any other person he had ever heard of. The repetition of this story at this particular time curiously illustrates the vitality of a lie, if it be only malicious and witty. Baron Humboldt never said anything of the kind. He took some pains to assure Mr. Taylor, and to assure many others, that he had never thought or said this, or anything resembling it, and had never heard of it until it came to him from America. He emphasized afterward his cordial regard for Mr. Taylor, and one of the best descriptions we have of his later days is to be found in the account given by Mr. Taylor of his last visit to the Baron. So much for the facts. Now for the origin of the story. A month or two before it first saw the light in an American newspaper, a raidee in New York writer addressed a note to Mr. Taylor, requesting from him the gift of a complete set of his works. This amounted at that time (even at wholesale rates) to a request for a gift of $40 or $50; and Mr. Taylor, whose means were then limited, and who knew no sort of claim which the applicant had upon him for such a courtesy, declined. The applicant was enraged, and boasted that he would pay Mr. Taylor for what he conceived to be an affront. Within a fortnight he coined this story and set it afloat. The man has long been dead, and there is no occasion for fastening his dirty trick now to his gravestone; but the facts have been so well known for many years that it is surprising to see the old calumny coming up again.

Awful Fix of the Floridans.

[From the East Florida Banner.]

The fact that so many fish are dying off the coast of Florida calls to mind the awful prediction of Professor Knapp. From the juxtaposition of certain planets to our earth he predicts that one half of the population of the world, including man and all kinds of animals, and even vegetable life will perish before or during the year of 1880. In a lecture delivered several years ago he said that this dissolution would commence by the fishes of the sea dying and pestilence and famines occurring in the more Southern latitudes. The famine in China and the yellow fever in the South, and now the fearful pestilence among fishes in Southern waters, are so many steps in fulfillment of Professor Knapp's prophecies. We express no opinion on this subject, but simply state the facts; our readers can draw their own conclusions.

That being the case, what is the use of the Blaine investigating committee, and other contrivances intended to make straight the way to the Presidency in 1880. Professor Knapp must be seen and have the end postponed, or there will be trouble about arranging matters for that important year.

JAMES GARLAND, Judge of the Corporation Court of Lynchburg, Va., is doubtless the oldest American judge in active service. He was eighty-six years old last June, and during the present month held Court for fourteen days, invariably walking from and to his residence, a distance of three-quarters of a mile.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1879

DISTRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Scarcely a day passes but we have cable dispatches announcing the continuance and spread of labor troubles in Great Britain. There are strikes and lock-outs in all the great industries of the country, manufacturing, mining and agricultural. There is great distress already, and the formation of relief committees, to save the destitute from actual starvation, is going on in the large cities. One leading cause of the falling off of England's foreign trade is the pregnant fact that America is no longer the great customer of the English iron, steel, cotton and woolen mills, but has entered the markets of the world as a formidable competitor in production and sale. This has forced the English manufacturer to a determined struggle to retain his market, and it can only be done by cheapening his products, hence follows the reduction in wages against which the British workmen are striking. The miner who turns out the coal, the cotton spinner, and the iron and steel worker, all feel the effects of the shrinkage, and are all engaged in futile strikes. Futile, because with the manufacturers it is a question of cheaper production or a loss of trade.

The latest telegrams indicate that some 80,000 men and boys employed in the mining districts of Yorkshire and Derbyshire will be thrown out of work in the second week of January. From all parts of the kingdom the reports are sad and alarming, and the probability of a general panic is being freely discussed. The Board of Trade's returns show a steady decline in exports. November shows a decrease of $4,000,000 over the same month of last year. The diminution in the imports is over $30,000,000, which proves a great falling off in the purchasing power of the country. But about one-third of this decline is due to the reduction in the import of breadstuffs, which is over 40 per cent. less than last year. Mr. L. H. COURTNEY, M. P., says, in the last number of the *Fortnightly Review*:

> England's manufacturing supremacy is ebbing slowly away; and the young Western giant in whom Mr. Gladstone has recognized the future pioneer of progress, is to supplant John Bull in the industrial race. Having all the minerals and ores whose supply has enabled England to go ahead in the past in immensely greater quantities than they exist in our soil, America will distance us, and leave us lumbering far away in the rear, and at no very remote period England will be as Holland, and the dales and valleys which are now blackened with the smoke from a thousand chimneys, and re-echo from every nook the clang of hammers or the whirr of machinery, will have become primitive pasture grounds, supporting only a scanty population in place of the teeming millions that now throng their every corner.

The contest going on between the agricultural laborers of Kent and Sussex and their employers is of a striking character, and may be traced to the cheapness with which England is now supplied with American breadstuffs and provisions. It is the story over again of the iron and cotton industries. The farmers who lease from the large land owners are compelled to reduce their labor outlay to a minimum, and so the down trodden farm worker, about the most oppressed and ignorant of the English people, has his scanty pittance of wages scaled down. Of the British peasant of to-day, of whom poets have sung and sentimentalists discanted, we have this picture in a late London letter:

> He is merely a beast of burden. His condition is little better than that of a serf, if indeed it is as good He grovels in poverty and wretchedness—often with an insufficiency of food. And scarcely is he able to dream of any more elevated state of existence, for the social forces by which he is beset almost entirely preclude him from breaking through the bonds which hold him. He is a drudge; his life is a life of drudgery; and, from his cradle to his grave, it would be difficult to see where his existence could be illumined by a ray of prosperity or hope. At the lowest rung of the ladder of labor, he is forced to remain in his thraldom, both intellectual and social, which the custom of ages has imposed upon his class.

The average wages of this class range between twelve and thirteen shillings a week; about $2 60 in our money. Here is a statement of living expenses:

> Take a family composed of the laborer himself, his wife and four children—six people. The cheapest cottage he can get costs 2s. 3d. per week. Allow 6d. for fuel; 6d. for clothing; school fees for three children, 2d. each, which they are compelled to pay; 3d, for boots; and the family are left with 9s. per week to buy food, which gives 5 cents a day to each. British paupers are allowed 10 cents a day each. Butcher meat is far dearer than in the States. Mutton is 25 cents per pound, and beef is about 28 cents. Butter, tea, sugar, coffee, are quite as high as in America; fruit is more expensive; so is flour; and the common qualities of clothing are not to be bought for less money than at home. Attached to the cottages are little plots of ground that connected with the dwelling rented for 2s. 3d. being about fifteen feet square, upon which a small supply of garden stuff can be cultivated. Externally there is generally the appearance of cleanliness, which is apt to lead one to the belief that comfort and plenty dwells within but you have merely to enter to be undeceived.
>
> Upon the tables of the reasonably prosperous, butchers' meat will be seen rarely more than once a week. The ordinary fare consists of bread and cheese, sometimes porridge, boiled vegetables and beer, which can be bought for a penny a glass throughout the agricultural counties.

The tenant farmers, who employ this class of labor, have also great cause of complaint against the lordly land owners, who exact the uttermost farthing to swell their rent roll. Everything else in England rises and falls with commercial tides but the price of land. The farmer pays the same rent with wheat at 34 shillings a quarter he did when it was 66 shillings. The correspondent we have quoted says:

> Land in Kent, on an average, is worth £100 per acre, taking the fertile and the barren. To an American there is no reason for the fancy prices; but so curiously has been mixed up the possession of land with the possession of political power and social prestige, that it has obtained a fabulous value through "genteel" people who hope to get into country society by becoming gentleman farmers; and thus the real farmer has to pay an artificial rate of rental, which he can only do by screwing down his laborers' wages. Another drawback to the farmer is the fact that he is tied down by ancient covenant as to the way in which he shall cultivate his land. He is not allowed to make the most of everything. He must sow, for example, wheat this year, barley the next, rye the year after, and so forth. Although his fields may be overrun with rabbits, and his crops are being destroyed under his nose, he dare not, with few exceptions, lift a gun. He cannot sell his straw or hay or roots, but must feed it all himself and return it to the soil. These are a few of the farmers' grievances.

It is curious to read of the incomes of the noble land owners, who have combined to reduce the wages of the agricultural laborers six pence per day; that is, from about $2 60 a week to something less than two dollars. Lord GARNLEY, with a rent roll of $315,000 annually, is one of them; Sir WILLIAM DYKE, who draws from his rents $70,-000, is another; Lord SOUDES, with an estate netting him $130,000 a year, is another, and so on.

These oppressions of the farmers and laborers, partially the result of avarice and partly beyond control, because of American competition, have renewed the discussion in England of the laws of primogeniture and entail, and it is likely that before long another attempt may be made in Parliament to upset the statutes upon the subject, and substitute others which will be the means of dividing up the island now owned, one might say, by a very small federation of landlords, into small farms, the system under which France prospers and thrives. But this is away off in the future, and possibly will only come through revolution and the upsetting of existing institutions.

THE DEAD YEAR.

The world has often moved in its jog-trot way for half a century, without crowding into its history the great events, affecting the destinies of nations and people, that have distinguished and made memorable 1878. War, pestilence and famine have been let loose upon the earth, while in commerce, industry and invention there have been great revolutions and progress.

The first month of the year found the Russians on their victorious march to Constantinople with the Turkish armies scattered and incapable of resistance. Great Britain called a halt, moved its fleets to the Bosphorus; an armistice followed, then the treaty of Berlin, the annexation of Cyprus, and the Russian troops are now slowly abandoning the substantial fruits of their lavish expenditure of life and money. Great Britain has reasserted its former prestige and power in European politics, as it has more latterly in Asiatic affairs, while Turkey has gained a new lease of life. The Socialists and Nihilists of Germany, Italy and Russia are filling men's minds with gloomy apprehensions of the future; and a sweeping revolution in Central and Eastern Europe, that may scatter dynasties and ancient forms and customs as did the Great Revolution of 1789, casts its shadow over the continent. The year has witnessed the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Germany and the Kings of Spain and Italy; and, it is given out, also of the Emperor of Austria. Assassination has become a recognized weapon of the Reds, which spares neither age or merit, for they claim it is the monarchical principle they strike at and not the individual. Financial and business prostration, scant wages for the employed, and enforced and hungry idleness, add to the perils by aggravating the discontent and distress. Europe—even Engtand—seems resting on a volcano, and it is possible that the eventful history of the twelve month is but the precursor of a sweeping outburst of down trodden humanity against its surroundings. The continent is a vast camp, with millions of armed men ready for the word of conflict; but these soldiers are of the people, and recent history has shown, they may be swept into the vortex of revolution and become the most formidable assailant of the privileged class. Bayonets have acquired the thinking faculty in Germany and France.

The horrors of famine and pestilence have been felt in almost unprecedented power in India, China and South America. In China, provinces having seventy millions of population, have been stricken by famine, and the dead and dying have strewn the fields and roads. In our country thirty thousand lives, it is computed, have been lost of the hundred thousand people attacked by yellow fever, while the actual money loss to the capital and production of the country runs into the hundreds of millions. Aside from this calamity, which has also carried with it a certain proportion of good, in the individual charity, benevolence and courage, as well as national fraternity and kindness it has developed, our country has prospered beyond precedent, in whatever task the industry of man grappled with. Slowly emerging from the struggle of financial distress, Mother Earth has been most beneficial and bountiful to our people, and while our commerce with foreign countries has been unprecedentedly large, a revival of industries and business at home is assured, and we enter on the New Year, all things considered, with more hopeful and cheering prospects, than we have had before us since the war. We are becoming with each month, a more united people; sectionalism is dying out; and before the year closes we trust it may be said there is not in the land with those willing to work, an idle hand or a hungry mouth.

The necrology of the year is remarkable and varied in the celebrities death has claimed. VICTOR EMMANUEL and PIUS IX who contended for opposing principles for a quarter of a century, died within a month of each other. The death of the Pontiff closed the longest and most eventful reign of pontifical history, for it saw the downfall of the temporal power. Earl RUSSELL, Queen MERCEDES and ex-Queen CHRISTINA, the Princess ALICE and Cardinals FRANCHI, DUPANLOUP, and CULLEN are of the prominent dead. In literature the world has lost BRYANT and TAYLOR in America, and Dr. DONAN LEWES the philosopher, and MELVILLE the novelist, in England; in science and art, Prof. HENRY DION, the architect of the Paris Exposition, and CRUIKSHANK, the caricaturist; in politics and statesmanship, FALIAKO and GARNIER, PAGES in France, BEN WADE, Count SCHLOPIS in Italy, with many ex-Congressmen and Governors. The millions of REESE of California, WINANS of Baltimore and COWER of Philadelphia, did not save them; and in the long list of other American dead, we catch at a glance the names of TWEED, GODEY, the magazinist; HELLER, the magician; BOWLES, the journalist; GIDEON WELLES, ex-Secretary; Bishops ROSECRANS and WELMER, and WILLIAM ORTON, the head of the Western Union.

We have also a list of twenty centenarians who died during the year, and an array of murders and homicides we shrink from counting—not less than 600, however, in this country. We observe a new feature in the chronology of the year which, we suppose, indicates progress, but progress of a very dubious kind. It is entitled "Preachers' Pranks," and sets out in chronological order the fall of some thirty-nine shepherds, who met their fate in enticing shape and fell from grace.

RAILROADS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

For a number of issues the *Railway World* of Philadelphia, has been publishing a series of articles on the internal improvements of Pennsylvania, by W. H. WILSON, for many years chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and before the day of that great enterprise, thirty odd years ago, he was at work on the Internal Improvements of the State, by which the resources of our Commonwealth were first really opened for development. As far back as 1822 there was a charter granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, to be called the Pennsylvania Railroad, but it was repealed in 1826 in favor of another company, which was equally unsuccessful. In 1824, however, the State created a Board of Commissioners for the purpose of promoting the Internal Improvements of the State, directing them to explore routes for canals between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, between the Schuylkill and the Susquehanna, and by the leading rivers into the rich valleys of the North and West. The United States lent the aid of its engineer officers, and the State and neighboring public works supplied men of considerable ability and local knowledge and experience of survey and construction for ordinary purposes, but the actual education of the engineers who have gained such honors for this country was really begun, and for years carried on in the work done for the State. In spite of the doubts of a large portion of the public, well represented in the varying and often unfavorable action of the Legislature, the work went steadily on.

The stories told by Mr. WILSON, of his own experience in the construction of the first railroads for the State and of the difficulties that beset him, are hard to realize now-a-days. The opposition of those who honestly believed in the superior economy of canals, and were content to make the journey from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in a fast mail coach in two and a half days, retarded the progress of railroad construction; and, as it was contemplated that railroads even were to be operated by horse power, the contrast was not so great as it seems now. The hostility to railroads was not peculiar to Pennsylvania or to this country, for it is a matter of history that in England only STEPHENSON'S success with locomotives really put an end to the discussion, over their utility, that can hardly be referred to at present without exciting a smile.

The first railroad tunnel in the United States was that built by SOLOMON. W. ROBERTS, who resides in Philadelphia, and is still engaged in the business of railroad engineering. Mr. ROBERTS recently published a paper read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on "Reminiscences of the First Railroad Over the Allegheny Mountains," which was devoted to the crowning feature of the system of public works in this State—the successful passage of the Alleghenies by a railway, which was in 1838 and 1840 likened by English engineers and French travelers to the passes of the Simplon and Mont Cenis, made by NAPOLEON, with all the wealth and power of his Empire, and to bind together its far-reaching provinces.

Mr. WILSON'S papers on the State improvements, while they show that the financial expenditures of the State were but a poor investment directly, yet the increased wealth and business of the country soon returned the outlay a hundred-fold to the taxpayer. His judgment of the excellence of the work done under its care, is that it compared favorably with that of any other contemporaneous works in any part of the world. This is very satisfactory, for it is the fashion now to compare the State improvements of forty years ago with the work of to-day.

By the bill reported from the house committee to extend the time for completing the Northern Pacific railway, it is proposed to change the main line of that great highway in Oregon to the south side of the Columbia river, from Portland to Umotilla. By this change the main line would be greatly reduced in length, and the important commercial city of Portland would be the true Pacific terminus. One of the conditions of the extensions of time is that the company shall complete at least 100 miles of additional track each year, of which at least twenty-five miles shall be west of the mountains. This condidition the company are quite prepared to fulfill. Indeed, it is their intention, upon the passage of the bill granting an extension of time, to put some two hundred miles of road, between Bismarck and the Yellowstone, immediately under contract.

THE Congressional Committee on public expenditures recently discovered that $40,000 had been paid for type for the Government printing offices since April last, and 33 per cent. more has been paid for it than individuals pay. Of course we infer that there was "addition, and division, and silence" in the case. Testimony was submitted to the committee that the Government had bought nine sewing machines at $1,500 each. As the price of sewing machines has lately been reduced one half, $100 being enough to purchase an ornamental machine, it follows that in the payment of $1,500 each for nine machines, the Government was out about $1,400 each, while somebody must have been "in" about as much.

DURING the months of July, August and September, 1878, there were exported from this country 42,020,240 bushels of wheat. This amount is twice as much as was ever before exported during the corresponding three months, or the first quarter of the fiscal year. It is more, also, with the exception of four years, than was ever exported in any entire year. The average price during the first quarter of 1878 was $1 09 a bushel; in 1877 it was $1 04. It is thought that the exports for the year, ending with June 30, 1879, will exceed one hundred million bushels. The United States is fast becoming the great wheat supplying nation of the world.

THE Greenback and Democratic members of the Maine Legislature join in a caucus of "all opposed to the Republican party." The House will send to the Senate the names of GARCELON, Democrat, and SMITH, Greenback, for Governor, and it is expected the Republicans of the Senate will elect the former. The State offices will be divided between the Greenbackers and Democrats.

THERE will be about fifteen contested seats in the next House; five by Republican and ten by Democratic contestants. The Republicans wish they hadn't made so many precedents in their long control of the House.

AT the New England dinner in New York, Mr. Evarts spoke of the P. F.'s, which, being interpreted, means the Pilgrim fathers, as "the poor outcasts from the old "world." The snappy James G. would not permit this unintentional affront to pass. He said that from 1620 to 1640 the real founders of America arrived in New England, about 21,000 souls, poor outcasts, as Mr. Evarts had described them, but men of culture and property, bringing with them $2,500,000, which was worth six times as much then as it is to-day. Mr. Blaine was undoubtedly the hero of the New England dinner, an allusion to him as "the most brilliant, aggressive, and progressive representative of New England" calling out the greatest applause of the evening. But there is a growing tendency at this New York celebration to poke fun at all Yankeedom considered solely as a section. There was much of it, between the sherry and champagne, but the best hit was made by Chauncey M. Depew:

"There was a time when everyone born in the New England States looked to Boston as the centre of the universe, and the consumation of his life as the time when he should visit that sacred shrine. But, today, in the presence of this New England rival, Boston rises to importance only when she diverts a train of merchandise intended for the metropolis. [Laughter.] Forefathers' day will be celebrated at Boston, and it makes a local item in the local newspapers, read not fifteen miles from home. Forefathers' day will be celebrated at Plymouth, and it is remembered only in the indigestion of those who participated. [Laughter.] But forefathers' day is celebrated in New York, and the functions of the Government cease to work. [Laughter.]"

THE pipe-line promoters have won one victory, the constitutionality of the act passed by the New York Legislature having been affirmed. This bill became a law at the last session of the Legislature, and the Governor, at the time of its passage, said that while he was not assured of its constitutionality, he thought the question enough in doubt to warrant him in signing it, since he knew that the point would at once be brought before the Supreme Court. Judge Barker, who gave the decision, said that "governments ought to favor and facilitate inland and foreign trade, to cheapen and render safe the transportation from place to place of all the products of the country, agricultural and mineral." Such being the objects warranting the exercise of eminent domain, he was satisfied that "in view of the great importance of the cheap transportation of petroleum, and the very large amount of the business and the general use of the same, the encouragement of cheap methods of transportation falls within the class of things which government, may aid." In the case of the New York, Lake Erie and Western, he ordered the appointment of appraisers, and in the case of the Atlantic and Great Western, the taking of testimony to show the necessity of using their land. If this decision should be sustained, the pipe lines in New York can go ahead as fast as they choose.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE, in the January number of the *North American Review* prefaces a critical notice of five new novels in the following, which contains as much solid sense as is often found in a like space of printed matter:

> Novel-writing has become a business, almost a trade. Of those who engage in it, nearly all—the exceptions being very rare—do so merely for the purpose of making money by supplying a demand. For there has come to be, and indeed there has long been in existence in regard to novels, that first factor in the equation of the political economists, a demand; this demand being something very different from the interest awakened by the appearance of a book showing great original power, such for example as "Waverley," "The Pickwick Papers," "Vanity Fair," "The Scarlet Letter," "Adam Bede," or "Jane Eyre." There are millions of people in England, and millions in America and almost millions in Australia, to whose enjoyment of life novels are almost as necessary as food is to their life itself, every one of whom asks month by month, almost week by week, a new story. They, many of them, take some credit to themselves for the time they pass in "reading," complacently contrasting themselves with idlers and those who are given up to the frivolities of life. A vain and foolish notion! for there is probably no more insidious form of laziness, no method of passing time more absolutely void of exertion of any kind, than novel reading, as novels are read by most of those for whom they are written. As a child opens its mouth and has sugar plums put into it, so the ordinary novel reader sits quietly and thoughtlessly, and has a story poured through his eyes into his mind, or into what serves him in that capacity. It is in quite another spirit and with another purpose that great works of imagination are approached by those who can appreciate them.

THE Massachusetts Courts have decided a case of more than ordinary interest to mill owners and their employes, in which it is held that it is not the duty of mill proprietors to their servants employed in a building which is properly constructed for ordinary business carried on within it, to provide means of escape, or to insure the safety of the servant from the consequences of fire not caused by his negligence. The issue was raised in the case of Ellen Jones against the Granite Mills Company, at Fall River, in whose mill a conflagration occurred September 19, 1874, with terrible loss of life. Plaintiff was an employe of this corporation, and brought action of tort to recover for injuries which she received at the time of the fire through her inability to escape from the sixth story of the burning mill except from the gable window.

SAID Mr. Beecher, in his Sunday sermon on the dominance of destructiveness in this age: "Look at the feeling of society towards those who have done wrong. It is not that of sympathy or regret. The feeling is, 'Crush him! crush him!' Or, as the lower portion of society tersely expresses it, "Serve him right, damn him!'" He knows how it is himself.

AT the Bryant memorial at the Academy of Music, New York, on Monday evening last, in the boxes sat Ex-Governor Tilden with Park Goodwin and members of the Bryant family. The President-elect attracted much attention, and caused some comments. Mrs. Hayes and Misses Evarts occupied the opposite box. The *De Facto* was on the stage.

Set up Your Bar at Home.

[From C. T. Campbell's Lecture in Maysfield, Ky.]

Barkeepers in this city pay, on an average, $2 per gallon for whisky. One gallon contains an average of sixty-five drinks, and at ten cents a drink the poor man pays $6 50 per gallon for his whisky. In other words, he pays $2 for the whiskey and $4 50 to a man for handing it over the bar. Make your wife your barkeeper. Lend her two dollars to buy a gallon of whiskey for a beginning, and every time you want a drink go to her and pay ten cents for it. By the time you have drank a gallon she will have $6 50, or enough money to refund the $2 borrowed of you, to pay for another gallon of liquor, and have a balance of $2 50. She will be able to conduct future operations on her own capital, and when you become an inebriate, unable to support yourself, shunned and despised by all respectable persons, your wife will have enough money to keep you until you get ready to fill a drunkard's grave.

Seymour Again.

[From the New Haven Register, Dem.]

While Bayard is able and brilliant he is also young—too young to be President—and he hails from a Southern State. Bayard is particularly obnoxious to the Greenback Democrats and for that reason is not a safe candidate. Seymour has made no recent record on the subject. He is a Democrat and easily chief of the party. No Democrat can object with reason to supporting him. Bayard contains the making of a great Democratic leader and statesman but Seymour is a great Democratic leader and statesman. He occupies a commanding political situation. New York must be carried to elect a Democratic President. True, he was defeated once, but he had no chance of election. With the South in shackles Seymour was handicapped. With the South free he is the strongest man the Democrats can name.

Mr. Irvin's Eccentricity.

[Harrisburg Patriot.]

An example of political virtue which is absolutely refreshing and which is utterly incomprehensible to the average office-seeker is found in the conduct of Commissioner Irvin of Allegheny county, who, although a Democrat, voted for a Republican candidate for Mercantile Appraiser, even when one of the Republican Commissioners voted for a reputable Democrat. Mr. Irvin claims that he had promised to vote for the Republican candidate at a time when he believed no Democrat could be appointed, and that he could not violate his word. The Republican papers of Pittsburgh are now quite sure that Mr. Irvin is an honest man. THE POST seems to be of a different opinion. Moral—beware of making political promises.

His Former Address.

[Springfield Republican.]

A Milford man, stupefied by drink and the cold, was found near the Fair Haven rolling mill the other night and taken in and resuscitated amid the lurid glare of the molten iron and the din of the machinery. As he slowly came to and was asked where he belonged, he looked about him in a frightened manner and replied: "Well, when I was on earth I lived ', Milford."

An Enthusiastic Mother.

[St. Louis Times.]

But presently the clown turned a double-back somersault, and the house was wild with excitement. "There, ma," exclaimed Miss Kellogg, laughing, "you'll admit that I couldn't do that!" "No, I won't!" said Mrs. Kellogg warming up; "you know well enough you could do it, Clara, if you had on your Mignon suit and nobody was looking."

He Should Get It.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Uncle Jake Zeigler is announced as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the next United States Senate, and if capacity and claims upon the Democracy are considered, he should be successful. He has fought the battles of the party in the green and in the dry since the time when many of the present leaders were in long clothes, and they should now unmuzzle the ox that has patiently trod the corn.

Where John Makes a Mistake.

[From the New York Star.]

John Sherman thinks there is nothing in the way of resumption but the Democratic party. The Secretary has got things a little mixed. The Democratic party is not in the way of resumption; it is only in the way of John Sherman.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE MANIAC.

Stay, plumber, stay, and hear my woe—
He is not broke who bends to thee—
Come up and bring your tools a'long
And dwell awhile with mine and me.
Last night the Manitoba wave
Swept down, and wintry blasts arose—
We did not turn the water off
And now the water pipe has froze!

Stay, plumber, stay, and tell me why
The bill of items is so large—
There is—there must be some mistake,
Some error or some extra charge.
He does not wait—he turns away—
Is this some awful dream or joke?
Ha ha! Ho ho! 'in vain I pray?
Ho Ho! Ha Ha! I'm mad—I'm broke!

—*St. Louis Times.*

THE Indiana Supreme Court has decided, in a suit brought by a church against a member, that subscriptions made on Sunday cannot be collected by law.

"FORMERLY one sermon converted 3,000 sinners," said Elder Burgess, of Butler University, Indiana, in a sermon recently; "now it takes 3,000 sermons to convert one sinner."

MRS. GRANT is reported to have used the "miraculous waters" at Lourdes, in France, in the hope that they would cure a long-standing complaint, but the result is not reported.

A PASSENGER on the first steamboat that cut through the waters of the Hudson, Dr William Perry, lives at Exeter, N. H. He celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of his birth the other day.

THE lawyers are in the minority in the Alabama Legislature, too. There are seventy-seven planters, forty-four lawyers, four merchants, four physicians, one miller and one insurance agent.

SIXTEEN years ago Frederick Eckert, a private soldier in a New Jersey regiment, was pierced by a Confederate Minie ball at the second battle of Bull Run. Since then it has been gradually moving around his side until on Saturday it touched the vital point, when he died. It at last found its billet.

MR. KIMBALL—"the Finangelist," as some one calls him—has entered a new field of labor, and instead of helping churches to get out of debt tries to save them from getting into debt. He has secured $26,000 towards building a $30,000 church for a Presbyterian congregation at Penn Yan, N. Y.

BOSTON has a clergyman, Mr. Morgan, who lectured on such subjects as this: "Samson and Delilah—Sampson among the Mediums—Hub at Mid-night—Boston's 700 Sampsons in the Toils of 7,000 Delilahs." A correspondent says that the Reverend gentleman "wallows in the mire like an unclean cub of the wilderness."

THE Lancaster *Inquirer*, which is not altogether an organ, although it never forgets to support the whole ticket, has an idea that Mr. Cameron's Harrisburg *Telegraph* is making a weak attempt "to fly the Grant kite for the Presidency." These people—reference is evidently made to Cameron and his folks—"are determined to defeat the Maine Senator, as they did in '76, no difference what the consequence is to the party."

COL. FRED D. GRANT sailed Saturday on the White Star steamer Britannic. He is to meet Gen. and Mrs. Grant in Paris, and after paying a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris in England, he is to start for India with his father. Mrs. F. D. Grant will remain in Chicago. When asked about the probability of his father receiving a nomination for President, Col. Grant replied that he had nothing to say on the subject.

IN a poor part of London the authorities of St. Mary's Chapel threw open bath and wash houses, and since August last the effect upon the people has been apparent. At four cents one may have warm baths, with soap, towels and brushes, and at three cents an hour there are accommodations for washing, drying and ironing, blankets for the latter included. In seventeen weeks 25,000 baths were taken and 4,000 washers used the place.

AMONG all famous literary folks less has been known of the personality of Miss Evans—for it appears there is no legal ground for calling her Mrs. Lewes—than of almost any other. A recent sketch in an English periodical says that she is the daughter of the late Mr. Robert Evans, bailiff to Lord Howe and Sir Roger Newdegate, at Cotow, in Warwickshire, and brother to Mr. Isaac P. Evans, "who now holds the same position." So "George Eliot" comes from a locality very near the home of Shakespeare.

THE following figures show that the Giffard captive balloon at Paris was a financial success. The Tuileries grounds were opened to the public during 100 days, but the balloon was unable to work owing to the State of the atmosphere during thirty days. The number of ascents was 1,023, the number of passengers, 34,000. The number of pioneer balloons sent up, twenty-five. During this period the sum of 840,000 francs were collected. The expense of building the balloons, of machinery and working, reached about 500,000 francs.

BOSTON'S latest tragedy, the killing by Wilson of himself and his wife, appears to have been caused by his conviction that she was his superior intellectually. Not long previously they went to a phrenologist to have their heads examined, with a view to settling the troublesome question. The phrenologist told him that the wife had the best brain; and was fairly entitled to leadership in the family. Wilson was greatly agitated by this information, and weepingly declared that he had made the most serious blunder of his life in marrying a woman who knew more than he did.

MISS MARY ANDERSON has had her trunks levied upon. She was playing "Ingomar" at the Grand Opera House in Nashville, on Christmas Day, when in blustered one Robert M. Porter and another man. *Ingomar*, angered at the interruption, blew out the footlights in one fierce stamp of her little Kentucky foot, and the manager to mollify her kicked the intruders into the street with his big Tennessee toe. Porter sued for $10,000. Mary was in a hurry to keep an appointment in another town. Compromise. Porter received $499 damages.

IN announcing the death of the Princess Alice, the *Record* says: "Whatever temptation might in former years have beguiled her royal highness to admire the writings of Strauss, the author of the infidel 'Life of Christ,' a complete change had passed over her mind. At first that terrible calamity which deprived her of her little son seemed to have produced only "the sorrow of the world that worketh death,' but gradually it became by God's mercy the means of leading her to think, so that she finally came to seek and find peace in a firm faith in Jesus Christ, revealed in the Scriptures of truth as the only Savior for sinners."

SHERMAN'S PET BANK.

It Gets Over $238,000,000 to $70,000,000 for all Other Banks.

The House to Find Out Who Are the Favored Stockholders.

[Cincinnati Enquirer Special.]

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Secretary Sherman's explanation of the large balances standing to the credit of the Treasury of the United States in the First National Bank of New York since February 1st is not satisfactory to all persons and it is proposed to have an investigation to ascertain the exact relations of that bank to the Treasury. The resolution for an inquiry will be so framed as to ascertain who are the stockholders and otherwise interested in that bank. It is not to be presumed that any one will object to the proposed inquiry, because Secretary Sherman has expressed a desire for an examination of the whole subject. He has said he would rather prefer it, because it would call such attention to the subject as to induce other banks to become more active agents of the United States for refunding the debt at a lower rate of interest. Secretary Sherman will, therefore, hardly regard it as a kindness on the part of any of his friends to object to any proposed inquiry.

The more the figures are studied, the more remarkable it seems that the First National should have been the only bank to appreciate the great advantages that would flow from extraordinary activity as an agency of the Government. Western bankers, especially, seemed to lack their boasted enterprise. They did not seem to realize that there was money to be made out of these transactions. Perhaps they were in that class of banks which Mr Sherman says were timid and afraid to assume the responsibility.

AN UGLY COMPARISON.

The balances held by all banks from February to December aggregated $335,-927,064 67. The First National held of this aggregate the sum of $238,783,220 67, and that, too, in nine months, because it had no balances in April or March. This gave it an average of $26,531,468 96 per month. The balance, or $97,123,844, was distributed among seventy-two banks, giving each an average of about $1,550,000 for the whole time which was a great deal less than the First National averaged per month. Seven other New York city banks held in the aggregate $53,240,926 51. Five New York banks outside of the city held $2,437 893 51, making a total for New York State, exclusive of the First National, of $55,678,820 02, or $183,104,830 02 less than that favored bank. Eleven Boston banks held $31,449,188 42 and nine other Massachusetts banks outside of Boston held $3,593,652 03. One bank in Maine, one in Vermont, three in New Hampshire and two in Connecticut held $1,613,178 24, making a total for New York and New England, exclusive of the First National, of $92,334,848 71. Five banks in Pennsylvania and one in New Jersey held $855,317 21.

It will thus be seen that the Middle and New England States held altogether an aggregate of $331,974,386 59. Deduct $93,-191,165 92 held by all other Eastern banks from that which the First National held, and that fortunate institution is $145,592,-654 75 ahead of all of them combined. There was then left a balance of $3,952,-678 08 for all the banks in all that section of the United States west and south of Pennsylvania. This was divided up among twenty-seven banks, and would, of course, give but a small proportion to each. In view of this state of facts, it is not at all surprising that Judge Kelley, Mr. Hewitt and others should like to know all the circumstances connected with these balances on loan account.

THE SLY OLD AMEER.

How He has Been Deceiving the British Soldiers.

LONDON, December 31.—A dispatch to the London *Times* from Lahore says: "There is risk of too great importance being attached to the Ameer's departure from Cabul, and of its being regarded as virtually terminating the campaign. Some persons here think that the Ameer's flight may have been greatly influenced by the fact that if he had remained during the winter in Cabul he might have found himself caught in a trap. The roads on this side of Cabul are usually passable earlier in the spring than those on the other side of the Afghan capital, and thus our army might have been able, in the event of the Ameer's staying in Cabul till spring, to advance on him before he could retire. From this point of view his flight may be only a retreat to a safer quarter whence to prolong resistance without the same risk of capture in case of defeat. He has fourteen, or according to another calculation, seventeen regiments at Herat, and if he can retain his hold over them, and thus maintain his supremacy in Afghanistan or Turkestan, he may still offer a formidable opposition to Yakoob Khan, or whatever ruler we set up in Southern Afghanistan. He released Yakoob Khan only under a pressure from the Ghilzai chiefs, who would not allow him to leave Cabul without appointing his successor. If Yakoob Khan becomes our ally, we shall probably guarantee him against his father." The *Daily News* publishes a dispatch from Lahore, dated at eleven o'clock this morning, which says: "The reported submission of Yakoob Khan is not confirmed to date."

THE AMEER DECEIVING THE BRITISH.

Fears that the affairs in Afghanistan were not going on so well as had been reported were strengthened to-day by the reception of dispatches from Calcutta. It is positively asserted in these dispatches, which have been sent to commercial houses in London, that reports respecting the flight of the Ameer, his abandonment of the contest, and the appearance of his son, Yakoob Khan, at Jellalabad, are untrue. The dispatches state that the Ameer has carried on a systematic process of deception, and has caused false reports concerning his movements to be sent to the British headquarters. This ill-omened intelligence appears to be confirmed by a dispatch from Lahore to-day stating that a large force of Afreedes attacked the British troops on Saturday in the Khyber pass. Up to this time the dispatches of the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, and such of the newspaper correspondents' dispatches as were permitted to reach London, have reported that the Khyber Pass was wholly free from the presence of the enemy, and that no danger to British forces there was apprehended. A dispatch from Lahore states that the Afreedes were repulsed with severe loss, but their presence in the Pass and their attack upon the British column is considered as evidence that the resistance yet to be overcome before the British forces can be at all secure during the winter months is very great.

RUSSIAN SOFT SOAP.

Advices received by private letters from St. Petersburg and Moscow represent that to all appearances a radical change has taken place in the attitude of the Russian authorities toward England. A *mot sordre* has been given to newspapers in the interest of the Government to cease all attacks upon England, and to deprecate in the strongest manner the belief that Russia entertains any schemes for extending her conquests toward British India or to China, and to assert that the Czar desires nothing more than a renewal of the most cordial and intimate relations with England.

ROBERT W. MACKEY.

The Organizer and Leader of the Republican Party Dead.

Some Details of His Career and the Power He Gained.

His Methods of Management and Traits of Character.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

LAST HOURS OF THE GREAT POLITICIAN.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1.—Robert W. Mackey died at his residence in this city, at five minutes of nine o'clock this morning. Mr. Mackey has been subject to hemorrhage of the lungs for the past twenty-five years, and during that time has been constantly under medical treatment.

HIS SICKNESS BROUGHT ON BY OVERWORK.

During the recent gubernatorial campaign he was traveling incessantly from one end of the State to the other for nearly two months, eating irregularly and losing much needed and necessary rest. The campaign over, Mr. Mackey was attacked with violent coughing spells, especially in the morning, and the physicians were called upon to treat a disordered stomach. They were compelled to feed him by injection alone. This seemed to benefit him and he rallied so rapidly that it was thought he might recover. He was enabled to eat a little beef tea and wine jelly.

Two weeks ago, however, his stomach failed to hold his food and his condition again became so critical that all visitors were forbidden to enter the room. At times Mr. Mackey's indomitable will would assert itself, and the attendants would feel encouraged only to become again hopeless as he would relapse and give evident signs of weakness. He continued in this state until Monday morning last, when, after a terrible fit of coughing, the physician gave up all hope. The patient lingered, always cheerful and with a kind word for everybody, until this morning.

HIS LAST WORDS.

At four o'clock he said: "I know that I am going to die, but I do not fear it. I have never wronged any man in this world." He then sank rapidly until his death, Dr. Webb, Mr. Mackey's two sisters, two nieces and a faithful old colored domestic being the only ones present.

THE REMAINS TO BE BROUGHT TO PITTSBURGH.

The funeral services will be held at Mr. Mackey's residence at one o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and then the remains will be taken to Pittsburgh. C. CATH.

The record of ROBERT W. MACKEY'S life is very uneventful on its surface, and gives no hint of the wonderful power he has wielded in the politics of Pennsylvania for the past ten years. He was born in Pittsburgh, December 22, 1837, and was the son of Robert and Rebecca (Howard) Mackey. His father was of Irish birth and his mother of English descent. His father was a saddler and harness maker, and of the firm of R. & W. Mackey, in business on Wood street, many years ago.

Robert W. Mackey, the son, was educated in the public schools of the city, with a brief period in the Western University. He was first employed in the banking house of Arthurs & Rogers, and afterwards as teller in the bank of Wm. A. Hill. He then took a similar position in the Allegheny Bank; was made assistant cashier, and in 1865 elected cashier, which position he held until 1871, when he was elected Vice-President of the bank.

He was a member of the Allegheny Fire Company of the old independent organization. Under the paid department he served on the Fire Commission. From early youth young Mackey took an active interest in city and ward politics; he was a controlling power at the primaries and in conventions. He was elected to Councils from the Third ward, then strongly Democratic, but resigned before his time expired. In 1869 he was elected State Treasurer by the Legislature. In 1870, was the caucus candidate of the Republicans for re-election, but was defeated by General W. W. Irvin of Beaver, by a combination of bolting Republicans and Democrats. Irwin had been defeated the previous year in caucus by Mackey. In 1871-72 he was re-elected by the Legislature, and in 1873 was elected for two years by the people under the new Constitution. He remained in office as State Treasurer until May, 1876, since which time he has held no official position. In 1875 he removed from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, became interested in the Peoples' Bank of that city, and in certain street railway enterprises. He became as active and influential politics as he had formerly been in that of Pittsburgh.

GROWTH OF HIS POLITICAL POWER.

This brief record gives very little information as to what Mr. Mackey really was and what he accomplished. He made his first appearance as an active worker in State politics at Harrisburg in 1867, during the memorable Senatorial contest, to which Simon Cameron, Andrew G. Curtin and Thaddeus Stevens were parties. He espoused the side of Cameron, and two years afterwards was elected State Treasurer. Mr. Mackey at once became a power in the State, and his influence gradually strengthened, and was never greater than in the late canvass of 1878. The office of Treasurer before the new Constitution was adopted, gave extraordinary opportunities for money making. The unexpended balances in the Treasury ranged sometimes as high as two and three millions of dollars, and it was the unwritten law of the Treasury that this money was the banking capital of the Treasurer, to be used by him as he deemed proper. Mr. Mackey was a bold and skillful operator, a thoroughly trained financier, and with business and political connections of the most helpful character. He realized immense sums by banking on the State funds, and the State has never lost. This was considered the right thing to do. When Yerkes, the Philadelphia banker who had deposits of State money failed, Mackey promptly replaced in the State Treasury near $150,000 deposited with the broken bank. This indicates what must have been his extraordinary profits. In another way, the unexpended balances were used to aggrandize his political influence, and what was known as the "Treasury Ring" sprung into existence. The State funds were scattered in country banks throughout the State, and in most of the counties by this means Mr. Mackey secured active and influential workers, who were always on hand at Conventions and in the lobbies of the Legislature when their services were needed. This was a demoralizing and dangerous business, and it shows the acuteness and foresight of the man that it sustained so few losses, and when he transferred the Treasury to Colonel Rawle in 1876, every charge against him on the books was represented by money or the proper securities in the Treasury vaults. Mr. Mackey was wont to boast of this as a sufficient answer to the charge of speculating with State funds.

IN CONVENTIONS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

But it was not alone by the command of the funds of the State Treasury Mr. Mackey grew in power and influence. He had rare capacity for controlling men; had an intuitive knowledge of character, and was a student of the moral weaknesses of those with whom he came in contact or desired to use. He was quick to plan and act, and always on the principle that the end justified the means. In convention his readiness in making combinations and detecting the flaw in his opponent's harness amounted to a positive genius. Entering as a follower of the Camerons, he became the leader of the faction; planned their campaigns and showed how to win them.

Since the Governor's election of 1869 he has been the directing power of the Republican organization in Pennsylvania. That was the year Geary was counted in. In 1872, he was the life and soul of the Hartranft campaign, and his plans made him the Governor. So in 1876 and in 1878, he directed the campaigns of the victorious party. His leading purpose in the late campaign was the election of Don Cameron to the Senate, and he holds the pledges of the Republican members of the Legislature to vote for Cameron. Mr. Mackey's skill prevented the combinations that would have defeated Cameron.

In politics he was governed by no nice scruples. Stand by your friends and redeem your pledges, was his nearest approach to a moral sentiment in political work. He believed politics a game, and took up the business with the coolness, skill and unscrupulousness of the practiced gamester. We don't think he ever cared the snap of his finger for political principle, and it was a puzzle to him how men could be earnest in devotion to an idea. Party to him symbolized nothing but the game of politics for place and power. Principle he rarely, if ever, thought of. His failing health and peculiar ailment, made the excitement of politics a necessity to him. The means by which he often secured victory for his party we don't care to dwell on. We do know men were bought right and left, ballot box stuffing, false registration, false voting and false counting were reduced to a science, and that on two occasions Governors were made in this State, not by the votes of the people, but by the shameless and ingenious crimes of those who had been educated to believe "everything fair in politics."

Mr. Mackey's control over the Legislature was even more absolute than his management of State conventions. For ten years, excepting the two sessions when the Democrats had a majority in the lower house, he gave law to the law makers. His greatest power however, was during the two or three sessions preceding the adoption of the new constitution, when special and jobbing legislation reached its culminating point at Harrisburg; when there was a regular tariff of charges for passing bills, and the State was thatched from the Delaware to the Ohio, with special charters and extraordinary grants of privileges. Never before was there seen such a travesty on representative government. In his legislative management, Mr. Mackey was audacity personified. He invaded the floors of the House and Senate, and in audible voice gave orders to his retainers. And it was the same in other departments of the State government, where his authority was recognized. It is the gossip of the capital that Hartranft on several occasions attempted a declaration of independence; particularly at the meeting of the Republican Convention of May last, but the indomitable will of Mackey reduced him to submission to the plans he had formulated.

MR. MACKEY'S POLITICAL SCHOOLING.

Robert W. Mackey was the undoubted product of our Municipal and State politics of recent years. It was the school he was trained in, and gave to him those marked characteristics that made him a power in the State, and indirectly in the politics of the country. First an active ward politician, then a Councilman, member of city and State committees, then State Treasurer and then manager of Legislatures and dictator of State conventions and nominations, he never lost his grip on those primary sources of political power, the ward primaries, the county convention, or the professionals whose work directly controlled them. This was illustrated last summer and fall by his journeys to Pittsburgh to straighten out the kinks in the Republican machinery.

Mr. Mackey developed rapidly as a political leader and manager, and his skill and power were acknowledged in all parts of the State, before it was conceded herein Pittsburgh, where he was for a time, recognized chiefly as a dashing and rather wild ward politician, of great ingenuity of resource in tripping up the Celtic Democracy of the "old Third ward" or in carrying contested primaries in his own party, for the candidate whose cause he espoused. One element of Mr. Mackey's strength, that served him good stead while a local manager here, was the hold he got on the lower grade of his opponents, either by favors conferred or by cultivating a lively sense of favors to come. He could be elected himself, or carry those through in whom he took an interest in strong Democratic districts. He knew exactly what strings to pull. This principle of action he enlarged when he entered on the more extended field of State politics at Harrisburg. He could carry certain Democrats with him on closely contested measures in the Legislature of a non-political or semi-political character. He always had favors to confer, was always under solicitation, and always conferring favors.

HIS INFLUENCE WITH DEMOCRATS.

A peculiarity of Mr. Mackey's was that he took an active interest in the nominations of the opposing party. He had always friends to help through Democratic Conventions, by ways and means similar to those he adopted in Republican Conventions. He was as eager sometimes for the nomination of his Democratic cronies as he was for the success of Republicans—would make journeys, lavish money and write letters. Often this was in expectation of using the Democrat elected by his influence, but again it would be disinterested and because of personal liking. When General Cass was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, some years ago, Mr. Mackey labored hard and spent a great deal of money to carry delegates for him, without Gen. Cass' knowledge. The reason, he said, was that the General, in a turning point of his (Mackey's) youthful career, had aided in securing him a bank position, and he never would forget it. He worked to nominate Gen. Cass, and would have also worked to defeat him at the polls; but if there was to be a Democratic Governor, he wanted the man that had befriended him when a boy. A Democratic candidate for a State office was waited upon a few years ago at his hotel in Philadelphia, and asked how much money he wanted to canvass for his nomination. "Not a cent from you, Robert, in this business; if it was a stock speculation, I would take money from you." "Say what you want—I'm for your nomination, and you shall have it." The Democrat had to explain that if he was nominated and elected, he would not be a free man if nominated by Mackey's money. A Democratic Senator, since dead, once told the writer he would do any thing that Bob Mackey asked him. "Why?" "Because he saved my brother from disgrace, ruin and degradation; but he never asked me to give a vote against my party; on outside questions I sometimes help him." Mackey said of the same Senator he was the honestest man he knew in the State Capitol; "he will not let me make money for him and rejects my favors." They were a queer pair, and moved by impulses incomprehensible to each other. In 1875, during the Senatorial canvass, there were indications at one time that there would be a bolt from Senator Wallace should he get the Democratic caucus nomination. Mr. Mackey was always a strong friend of Wallace's, and *vice versa*. He saw there was no hope of electing a Republican, and stood ready with six or eight Republican votes to help Wallace out in case of a Democratic bolt. The proffer was made without disguise, and discouraged Democratic bolting.

AS THE PARTY AUTOCRAT.

But while Mr. Mackey evinced great consideration in his dealings with politicians and public men he respected, he had no mercy for the sham pretenders and hypocrites who took his money and then played the sanctimonious and uncorruptible "reformer." He ruled these gentry with a rod of iron; he held their reputations in his hands, and while they might fool the public as "reformers" to the top of their bent, he compelled from them prompt and unquestioning obedience to his mandates. In fact, one secret of his power of later years, was his possession of dangerous secrets, compromising many public men of both parties. He could give law to such, in his kindly way, but they knew better than to mistake the hand of iron because of its velvet cloaking. He had a most thorough contempt for the fraudulent President, for he well knew the means by which he was placed in power, and his treachery to those who did the work, at Cincinnati, and in Florida and Louisiana, was something incomprehensible to Mr. Mackey, with his keen belief in fidelity to friends. He knew the whole Florida business, and we believe did the work necessary for Hayes in that State; he spent large sums of money there, and his services were rewarded with the cold shoulder at the White House. Hayes is one of the few men who overreached Mackey in a political operation.

Mackey has been often compared to Tweed. They achieved power through the same instrumentalities, were both loyal to friends, and operated on the weakness and greed of others. Both alike pooh-poohed at lofty aims in politics; party was merely an avenue to power. But Tweed was a vulgar pretender compared with Mackey. He had not the acute intellect, the skill in leadership, or the self-abnegation of the Pennsylvanian, for it is a fact that Mackey's boldest fights were to promote friends rather than self. His career was wonderful. He stepped forth from his place at the bank desk to control Legislatures and create Governors; he dominated the Republican party of the State as its absolute master; every county felt his power and influence; no one dared to dispute his commands or challenge his leadership. And at Cincinnati, by his individual will and power, with Don Cameron ostensibly in the lead, he made Hayes rather than Blaine the nominee and President.

THE MAN AND NOT THE POLITICIAN.

All this relates to Mr. Mackey, the politician. It extenuates nothing and certainly sets down no word of malice. It should be added he justly and cautiously gauged his own qualifications for position. When talked of for United States Senator or Governor, he put the offices, at one time almost within his grasp, aside as not proper objects of his ambition. But there was another and better side to his character than that which appears from what has been written—he was loyal to his friends, generous to those in distress, humane, benevolent and liberal. He did daily acts of kindness to the needy or afflicted. He helped many a ne'r-do-well pick up the wrecks of his fortune or retrieve a good name and start afresh in the world. While his death will restore many scurvy politicians to a sense of self-ownership, it will be mourned by hundreds to whom he has done deeds of kindness in the losing battle of life. He was what the corrupt politics of our State made him; a type of his surroundings. Under other circumstances, and imbued with a moral as well as a political purpose, he would have achieved wonders as a leader of men. He had the courage, ability and fidelity out of which great characters are formed, but, unfortunately, the tide he floated on was not the one that led to great deeds. His wonderful capacity was something more than wasted. It was perverted. Peace to his ashes.

At a gathering of young people in a house at Middle creek, Floyd county, Ky., a dispute arose between Noah Watkins and Greenwade Hamilton which soon changed into a fight. Watkins drew a knife and plunged it into Hamilton's neck causing death shortly afterwards. Watkins was jailed.

HARRISBURG.

Current Gossip on the Coming Senatorial Fight.

What Chances, if Any, of a Combination Against Cameron.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, December 31, 1878.—The long illness and threatened demise of Mr. Mackey has introduced new complications in the Senatorial contest, to be decided by the Legislature next month. The election under the Federal and State law must take place separately in the two Houses on the second Tuesday, after the meeting which will be on the 21st of January. The next day the Legislature meets in joint convention to declare the result, and if there has been no choice to vote in joint session for Senator.

IS CAMERON CERTAIN.

His friends claim he will go through without difficulty, by the separate vote of the two Houses and there will be no voting in joint convention. The official roster of members just printed makes the Legislature stand as follows:

IN THE SENATE.

Republicans	32
Democrats	15
National Greenbacks	2
Greenback-Democrat	1

IN THE HOUSE.

Republicans	107
Democrats	78
National-Greenbacks	16

ON JOINT BALLOT.

Republicans	139
Democrats	93
National-Greenbacks	18
Greenback-Democrat	1
Republican majority	27

The number necessary to an election in a full convention is 126, showing the Republicans have 13 more than are necessary, with a majority over all of 27. It will require a change of 14 Republican votes to defeat Cameron's election, should he get the caucus nomination, which no one doubts. Two-thirds of the Republican members are pledged in writing, and it is said Mr. Mackey holds the pledges.

Galusha A. Grow is the only candidate in reality in the field against Mr. Mackey. Hartranft's name is a mere blind, intended to be used to cover accidents. The anti-Cameron Republicans elected, probably run up as high as thirty, but whether any and if so fourteen of that number will resist caucus domination is the turning problem. Some of them are openly committed against Cameron under any and all circumstances. Wolf of Union, is the leader of the anti-Cameron Republicans and is a strong man, of legislative experience and determined courage. He is in earnest in his purpose to smash the ring, if it is possible. The Chester county members are pledged to Everhart, and the Lancaster members are advised to bolt Cameron, should his nomination be forced in the caucus by the leading Republican papers of the county. The oil country members are also set down as anti-Cameron, as well as the Republicans from the Northern tier, who are favorable to Grow.

MACKEY AND QUAY.

The absence of Mackey from the Cameron canvass is now and will prove a serious obstacle to Don's perfect success. He was relied in to manage the members, and there is no one competent to take his place. Quay is reported as "souring" on Cameron, and disposed to unite with the State administration in throwing him overboard. It is now said he will go into Hoyt's Cabinet as Secretary of the Commonwealth, having grown weary of the odium that attaches to the Philadelphia Recordership. Although it cannot be traced to a reliable foundation, there is a growing impression that there is trouble among the hitherto harmonious managers, and that the State administration that is to be, is not as warm in Cameron's support as was hoped for.

POSSIBILITY OF AN ANTI-CAMERON COMBINATION.

Even if the fourteen Republican members can be secured to defeat Cameron a difficult problem remains, in the selection of a candidate on whom the opposing elements, consisting of 93 Democrats and nineteen Greenbackers, can unite. Who is the man? Grow would be distasteful to the Greenbackers and Democrats and a regular Democrat to the Republicans. It is this condition of affairs that has csused much private canvassing of the name of Chief Justice Agnew, who is the most recent victim in the State of the crushing out process of the Cameron managers. He also occupies an independent position in politics, and could be elected as a non-partizan Senator, able and willing to do justice to all sections and parties. He would be acceptable, I have good means of knowing, to the dissatisfied Republicans and Greenbackers, but

WHAT ABOUT THE DEMOCRATS?

A good many Democrats feel that as long as we cannot get a Democrat, Cameron is the best man for the party from the stand point of expediency. He represents a grievance of the people of the State; his presence in the Senate is a reproach on Pennsylvania but a greater reproach on the Republican party. An explosion must come some time, it is argued, and why should we unite with "conscience Republicans" to provide honest and able leaders for the Republican party. This is understood to be the position of Senator Wallace and his friends, who have a weakness for the Camerons. The Senator, besides this, does not desire, for obvious reasons, a colleague from the West. It would be inconvenient two years hence.

Against this idea, is the overwhelming sentiment that the Camerons should be beaten because their rule is disgraceful, oppressive and corrupt; because if the Democrats do win elections their skilled rogues deprive us of the fruits of victory; and that duty to the State and people requires the Democratic members to unite in any fair and honorable combination to crush out their power. This can be done effectually and for all time by the defeat of Don Cameron.

This is the situation. The chances are Cameron will be elected. Money tells and he has it to spend. But there are those in the field, of both parties, who propose to give him an angry fight asking and taking no favors. ARGUS.

MRS. COBB'S TRIAL.

Damaging Testimony Elicited as to Evidences of Poison.

NORWICH, CONN., January 1.—The trial of Mrs. Kate Cobb for poisoning her husband was resumed this morning. Prof. Charles Doremus was placed on the stand. His examination lasted all day and is not yet completed. He testified that in all he had examined fifteen or twenty pounds of Cobb's body. In it he found about a quarter of a grain of white arsenic. He should judge that there were three times as much arsenic remaining in the whole body, making one grain in all. Arsenic, if administered long before death will be found in every part of the system. He had found it in every part of Cobb's body which he had examined, and was positively convinced there was some poison in every part of his system. His opinion was that arsenic was present in quantities to indicate a fatal dose. One or two grains are generally considered a fatal dose. The poison might have been given weeks before his death. It certainly was some time before.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Duke of Connaught Probably to be Viceroy of Ireland.

The British Troops in Afghanistan Marching on Candahar.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

BRITISH TROOPS MOVING ON CANDAHAR.

LONDON, January 1.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that General Stewart reports the completion of a good route suitable for heavy artillery over Ghorazin Pass. Advances were commenced by both Ghorazin and Khojack Passes to-day with the intention of concentrating at Takpt-I Pul for a final advance on Candahar. Most reliable reports state only three or four weak Afghan regiments and a few hundred irregulars destitute of artillery are at Candahar. No news has been received from Cabul or from Yakoob Kahn.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

THE revolt of Tartars at Kazan, Russia, has been suppressed. Two hundred rioters have been publicly flogged.

UNITED STATES Consul General Heap has obtained from the Turkish Government three hundred pounds for Romer's expenses. Romer will leave for America to-morrow.

THE Mayors of Bolton and Oldham, England, have informed Home Secretary Cross that local resources are able to cope with the distress at these localities.

A DUBLIN correspondent says the rumor has been revived that the Duke of Connaught will become the Viceroy of Ireland and meets with rather more credence than formerly.

THE Oldham cotton strike has terminated. At a conference between employers and operatives' committees yesterday, the latter unconditionally accepted the proposed reduction.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

THE Prosperity, Washington county Postmaster, Arvida Day, has sent his resignation to the Department. Mr. Day has held the position for twenty years.

A LITTLE two year old child of Mr. Burns living on the Wheeling road in Richhill township, Greene county, was accidently shot by a little brother while the latter was fooling with a revolver the other day.

JAMES ALLISON, who celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday on Sunday of last week, was appointed Postmaster at Searight's, Fayette county, under President Polk, and has held the office continuously ever since.

THE Titusville *Herald* favors Hon. G. W. Hall of Philadelphia, for Speaker of the House of Representatives and not Henry M. Long of Allegheny. The *Herald* says Hall has extensive oil interests, which is no drawback to his chances of election.

A DWELLING house in Tarport, in the oil regions, owned by Jonas Buchanan and occupied by C. M. Baker, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Mr. Baker used crude oil to kindle the fire and an explosion ensued. Baker's loss on furniture is three hundred dollars.

MRS. MECHLING, widow of the late Rev Jonas Mechling, deceased, on Christmas evening last, fell backwards down a flight of nine stairs at Greensburg. She had a child in her arms at the time but the little one escaped injury. The old lady was shockingly bruised about the head and back, was rendered unconscious but now bids fair to completely recover from her misfortune.

A CAR load of negroes from Connellsville attended a ball at Texas, Westmoreland county, on Christmas evening. The negroes were drunk. At the ball a lot of white men, in like condition, mixed in with them, and fighting became general until one of the "coons" shot a man hailing from Bridgeport, wounding him in the hip, not seriously, after which a general clean out was made, the whites holding the fort and the colored troops on the retreat. Several bloody faces and peeled heads were the result of the fracas. No arrests.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

The Providence (R. I.) tool company, which three years ago, after a brief suspension, gave extension notes for $3,200,000, have paid the last of these notes.

The jury in the case of Joseph Beustein, on trial at Memphis, for raping Annie Dugan, an orphan thirteen years of age, returned a verdict of guilty. The penalty is death.

Details of the agreement between the Philadelphia and Reading, the North Pennsylvania, the Bound Brook and the New Jersey Central Railroad Companies, by which the Reading road is to be allowed to make connection with the track of the North Pennsylvania, by means of its Richmond branch, has been consummated, and a force of workmen set to work to commence operations. It is believed that in ten days the work will be completed.

The total coinage of the Philadelphia mint for the year just closed was as follows: 22,754,389 pieces, valued at $25,226,278 50. Of this amount there were double eagles, 543,645; eagles, 73,800; half eagles, 131,740; three dollars, 82,324; quarter eagles 286,260; dollars (gold), 3 020; do., silver, 10,509,550; trade dollars, 900, half dollars, 1,378,400; quarter dollars, 2,260,800; twenty-cent pieces 600; dimes, 1,678,800; five-cent pieces, 2,350; three-cent pieces, 2,350; cents, 5,799,850.

The Maine Legislature organized yesterday by electing J. Manchester Haynes, President of the Senate, and M. P. Frank, Speaker of the House. The following resolution was passed by the Senate: *Resolved*, That National honor, public credit and private interest alike demand that specie resumption, now happily accomplished shall be maintained honestly at every hazard, and to this end our Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to use their best endeavors to have it maintained.

The large stone flouring mill at Rockdale, two miles west of Dubuque, Iowa, was burned to the ground yesterday. As no other possible cause can be ascertained for its origin, it is believed that the fire originated from flour gas in the patent flour department. There was a large quantity of grain and flour in the mill, which was destroyed. The mill was valued at $25,000 and insured for $17,000. This mill was the only building remaining in the little hamlet of Rockdale on the morning of the great flood of July, 1876, in which forty persons were drowned.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Thurman Responds to the Request of Teller's Committee.

Plenty of Work for the Committee to Do.

He Enumerates Points in the North where Frauds were Perpetrated.

THURMAN'S LETTER TO THE TELLER COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The following letter is self-explanatory:

WASHINGTON CITY, January 1.—*Hon. H. M. Teller, Chairman Select Committee of Investigation:* DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 21st ult., enclosing the copy of a resolution adopted by your committee, requesting me to furnish, in writing, such facts and such evidence as may be in my possession touching the matter involved in an amendment made on my motion to the resolution under which the committee is acting. Of course the committee does not suppose that the matters embraced in that amendment are within my personal knowledge, or that of any one man. They relate to elections in every part of the Republic, and the allegations are for the most part to be found in the public press.

In the opening of his speech in support of his resolution of December 11, the Senator from Maine distinctly stated that the resolution was based on accounts given in the press. Well, the press has teemed with statements, which, if true, requires the investigation proposed by my amendment, and as I have no doubt the members of the committee read the newspapers quite as frequently as I do, it is probable they know where to look for the sources of information as fully as I do, and as they are charged with making an investigation, and I am not, I beg leave respectfully to say that I take no part of it upon my shoulders.

Nevertheless, as the amendment was offered in perfect good faith and with a firm belief that the matters it embraces require investigation quite as much as matters contained in the original resolution it will be proper for me, especial since the committee has requested it to furnish such information touching the subject as may from time to time come under my observation. I therefore send herewith instalment No. 1, consisting of

First—An editorial article cut from this morning's Washington *Post*.

Second—A copy of a petition of sixty odd citizens of New York to the House of Representatives complaining of illegal and oppressive conduct of John L. Davenport and other Federal officials at the late election in New York city, and I am authorized by Hon. Fernando Wood, who presents the petition, to say that its statements are proven by sundry affidavits in his hands, and that he will, if requested, furnish the names of affiants and other witnesses to the same facts.

Third—A copy of an opinion of Judge Fernand touching the rights of certain naturalized citizens of New York, which rights were grossly violated by said Davenport, as set forth in said petition.

Fourth—I respectfully refer you to that portion of the speech of Senator Wallace, one of your number, delivered in the Senate on December 17, 1878, which relates to the last election in Pennsylvania. (See Congressional Record, December 18, page 28.) I also beg leave to refer you to the published letter of Hon. Wm. D. Kelly of Pennsylvania, showing the means employed by Federal officials and others to defeat his nomination and election. You have no doubt seen the letter in the newspapers. If not, I will have a copy prepared for you.

Fifth—An editorial article from the *Argus and Patriot*, a newspaper of Montpelier, Vt., touching the election of Bennington in that State.

Sixth. A copy of the President's civil service order of June 22d, 1877, and as showing what attention has been paid to it, also what means were resorted to by the Republican Congressional Committee of 1878. I enclose a circular of that committee signed by Geo. S. Graham its Secretary. This circular, it is said, was sent to nearly every person in the civil service of the Government, and to public contractors and others having relations with the Government.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. G. THURMAN.

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The advent of the new year was generally observed. The principal point of attraction was the Executive Mansion, where the reception of guests commenced at ten o'clock. In company with the President were Vice President Wheeler, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Jewett of Chicago, Mrs. Auster of Cleveland, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Anderson of Cincinnati, the Misses Scott, Mrs. Woodworth and Mrs. Andrews. Rarely, if ever before, has the Vice President received with the President on such occasion. The only Cabinet absentee was Secretary Sherman, who was informed by telegraph this morning of the death of his brother. He had called, however, before the reception commenced to inform the President of his bereavement. The British Legation being in mourning was not represented. Nearly all the members of the diplomatic corps were present. The Chinese legation attracted most attention and many sought introductions to the ambassador and his attaches. The ministers and secretaries, except Mr. Bartlett, wore Chinese dress. It was their first visit on a New Year's occasion, and they were evidently much pleased with the attentions bestowed upon them. All the judges of the United States Supreme Court, with the exception of Justice Clifford, who is on a visit to Richmond and judges of the Court of Claims, the Southern claims Commission and courts for the District of Columbia were present with their ladies. Nearly all the members of Congress now in Washington called to pay their respects to the President and Vice-President. The attendance of officers of the army was unusually large. Gen. Sherman was not present. The navy was well represented as were also all classes of officers and employes under the Government and the public generally.

INTERESTING TO GOVERNMENT SPIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued his order reorganizing the secret service division of the Treasury Department, which takes effect to-day. The order says that the appointment of all commissioned operatives and clerks in the service, like other appointments in the department, should be made by the Secretary upon the recommendation of the chief of the service, approved by Assistant Secretary Hawley, but assistants and agents of a lower class may be appointed as heretofore by the chief of the service, subject only to the solicitor as to their compensation. Advancements of money for prospective service will continue to be made as usual. It is proper that the chief of the service should constantly advise with and be directed by the Solicitor of the Treasury in the conduct of his investigations, and this should be continued as heretofore. The duties of the assistant chief of the service are devolved upon the chief clerk, and therefore the former office is discontinued.

THE NEW ORLEANS MINT.

The Superintendent of the New Orleans Mint has arrived at his post, and the mint will be opened in about two weeks. The Superintendent will then commence the purchase of silver bullion in lots not exceeding 10,000 ounces, the price to be paid being fixed by the Mint Bureau of the Treasury Department. It is expected that in buying silver he will procure large numbers of Mexican and trade dollars, especially the former, at the bullion price fixed here.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS IN THE SOUTH.

Senator Coke of Texas, after the recess, will open up a vigorous war on the present system of doing business on the part of United States District Attorneys through the South. His bill will provide for doing away with the fees entirely and putting each man on a regular salary. He claims that there is no other means for putting a stop to the iniquitous petty espionage exercised by the emissaries of these rascals over the small southern dealers in whisky and tobacco who for insignificant and purely technical offenses are hounded down and fined without the least benefit to the treasury and merely for the purpose of increasing the revenues of the attorneys and marshals. In his speech he will lay the whole thing bare. He has evidence to show that all over the South for years past small and innocent dealers who have paid their license have been subjected to extravagant fines for technical transgressions of no consequence, not implying guilt on the part of the offender but merely ignorance of the details of the law, and that thereby these poor men have been injured just in proportion that the attorneys and their accomplices have reaped a profit. Meanwhile the Government makes nothing. He has conferred with Attorney General Devens on the subject and finds him heartily in accord with the proposed change; for Judge Devens admits that great wrongs are inflicted on Southern citizens by the greedy course adopted by the officials under the rewards held out by the fee system, and he will co-operate with Senator Coke in bringing about the reform.

AS TO THE BERLIN MISSION

the latest rumor is that John A. Kasson of Iowa, now Minister to Austria, will be promoted to Berlin and some one else selected for Vienna. There may be some truth in this, for Kasson is a good German scholar and has no doubt much improved since his residence at the Austrian court, and there are numerous instances of such promotions on the records of the State Department. While his present position pays only $12,500, Berlin pays $17,500, the same as London, Paris and St. Petersburg.

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement compiled from complete commercial reports of November, which shows the balance of trade for the month to have been the unusual amount of nearly $32,000,000 in favor of the United States. This is the largest November balance in our favor that has been noted since records have been kept. The balance of trade in our favor for the five months of the current fiscal year, commencing July 1, is $113,904,084, an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. over the balance in our favor for the corresponding months of last year. The balance in our favor for twelve months, ending November 30, 1878, is $360,339 41, while that for the twelve months ending November 20, 1877, was only $140,724,649. This shows the growth of our commerce in a single year; and the returns for the calender year of 1878, which are complete, with the exception of the last fifteen days of December, show that the balance of trade in favor of the United States will be nearly $350,000,000, more than $100,000,000 more than last year, nearly $220,000,000 more than in 1876, more than $250,000,000 more than in 1875, and three hundred millions more than in 1874, before which time the balance of trade ranged from ten to one hundred and fifty millions against the United States.

The exportation of gold has almost entirely ceased, and there has been very little trans-Atlantic movement of coin for the last two months. Statisticians of the Treasury state that the year just closing has been the most prosperous, as far as foreign commerce is concerned, in the history of the United States.

RAVAGES OF THE SMALL POX IN BRAZIL.

Perhaps the most curious errand that was ever performed by a decorated and titled diplomate, was that which took the Brazilian Minister to the Health Officer of Washington yesterday. The fearful scourge of small pox is raging in Brazil, and over 30,000 people died during November. In Cera City the deaths average 600 a day, and the Emperor of Brazil has telegraphed the representative of that country in the United States to procure all the vaccine matter that can be obtained here. Borges, Minister of Brazil, called on the Health Officer of Washington to obtain information of sources of supply, and all that can be procured will be shipped to Rio de Janeiro by the next steamer.

C. & P. R. R.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Election of Directors.

CLEVELAND, January 1.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company was held to-day. The following Directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Augustus Belmont, Samuel J. Tilden, Chas. Lanier, F. T. Walker of New York; B. F. Jones, J. N. McCullough of Pittsburgh; Thos A. Scott, Wm. Buckwell of Philadelphia; E. M. Ferguson of Cincinnati; R. P. Ranney, Jas. F. Clark, J. V. Painter of Cleveland. Owing to the absence of several directors the Board did not organize.

DEATH OF JUDGE SHERMAN.

He Expires Suddenly at His Home in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 1.—Judge Charles T. Sherman, formerly United States Judge of this District, died suddenly this morning. He was a brother of Secretary and General Sherman.

THE BLAINE COMMITTEE.

Its Program at the South and Northern Work.

The Teller Committee having at last secured funds through a decision of Assistant Attorney General Phillips, will commence the investigation without further delay, and a sub committee will start for New Orleans on Thursday evening, and after completing their work there will go to Charleston. Actual operations will not commence, however, until Monday, as the Committee cannot reach New Orleans till Sunday morning. When the Committee met on Monday Mr. Bailey raised a question whether the decision with regard to funds was sufficiently definite to justify the Committee in going ahead. The Republican members had no doubt at all about it, and, they being a majority, their opinion was, of course, the decision of the Committee. The next question was as to the day when the Sub-Committee should go South. Mr. Garland wanted it postponed until Thursday, January 9th, in order that he might have three or four days to devote to his Senatorial duties. He has been charged with the preparation of a report on the McGarrahan claim, and also on the subject of the Indian Territory, and he wanted to make these reports before leaving; but the Republican members were so anxious to commence operations that they would not brook delay beyond Thursday of this week. Garland will by this time arrange his business so as to leave it in the hands of others for completion. Teller expressed his desire for an early commencement, because it was necessary to report by the 4th of March. Garland and Bailey both replied to this that they had no idea that the investigation could be completed by the 4th of March. For their part they intended that the inquiry should be very thorough and complete, and that it should extend to Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and elsewhere North, as well as to the South. The Senate having commenced this work, it would not be left in an incomplete condition. These remarks are regarded as insignificant, and indicative of a purpose on the part of the Democrats to still push the investigation when they get control of the Senate. With the inquiry incomplete on the 4th of March, and to be continued after that date, the advantage would be gained of a Democratic and not a Republican Senate passing on the Committee's report. A resolution was also adopted calling on the Attorney General to report specific cases of violations of election laws in the late elections. In his annual report he referred to them in general terms.

OLIVE LOGAN weighs 190 pounds, has gray hair and a double chin.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

Ex-Governor Stearns of New Hampshire, died on Saturday.

The Haverstraw Savings Bank at Albany, New York, has been closed by the Attorney General.

John Kleinman made a remarkable score in Chicago in a shooting match, killing thirty birds straight.

Emerson Piano Cos.'s factory at Boston was burned on Saturday. Loss $100,000, covered by insurance. Eighty-five men are thrown out of employment.

Colonel Edward Wilkins, late Collector of Customs at Baltimore, died Saturday morning at his residence near Chestertown, Kent county, at the age of sixty.

The steamer Tunis, from Galveston for New York, while putting in at Norfolk for coal went ashore at Cape Henry. The Captain awaits the next flood tide. Wrecking steamers are alongside.

A brother of Benjamin Hunter, the convicted murderer, has asked Governor McClellan for a special session of the Court of Pardons to consider the commutation of the death sentence on the ground that Benjamin is of unsound mind.

The Chicago Bar Association have adopted a resolution calling upon the members of the body who have instituted proceedings looking to the impeachment of Judge Blodgett to make known to a committee of five the character and substance of their charges. The committee is empowered to investigate such charges and report to the association.

It is now estimated the failure of Wheeler & Co., the porkmen of Cincinnati, will amount to between forty and fifty thousand dollars when all parties with whom they had dealings are heard from. Charles P. Forbes, one of the firm, who was arrested, was released, but later was rearrested on complaint of Samuel Kyle of Middletown, who charged him with embezzlement.

James A. Dickson, formerly a minister at New Albany, Indiana, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday night at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, by taking strychnine. Several letters were found in his room written previously to the attempted self-destruction, which gave as the cause for his actions reports of his intimacy with a young lady at New Albany. His condition is yet critical.

Charles L. Otto of Peoria, Illinois, who reported that his jewelry store had been burglarized has confessed that he did the job himself. The money was found concealed in the dome of the Court House, which Otto had the key to, for the purpose of taking care of the town clock, and a box containing the balance of the goods was found behind a lumber pile two blocks from the store. His creditors have attached his goods.

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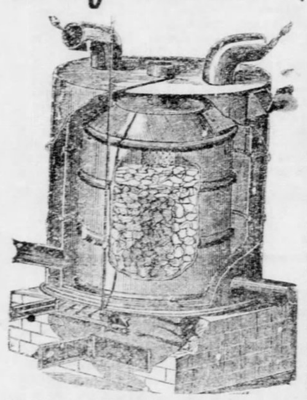

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PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism. No other known preparation has ever performed such **wonderful cures** of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being entirely cured by using **Pond's Extract.**

Neuralgia. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the **Extract.** No other medicine will cure as quickly.

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Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, &c. Our **Nasal Syringe** is of essential service in these cases.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. It is a painless, and when used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

For Broken Breast. Sore Nipples, Agne in Breast. The **Extract** is cleanly and effectulous, and mothers who have once used it will never be without it.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. The pamphlet which accompanies each bottle gives full directions how it should be applied. Any one can use it without fear of harm.

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A new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing Chapters on, A complete Woman-hood, Selection of wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Sterility, Advice to Bridegroom, Husband and Wife, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Continence, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, Diseases of Women, their causes and cure, etc., etc.

It is also a **"Private Medical Adviser"** on diseases, resulting from impure sexual associations, and on self-abuse, (the secret habit of youth,) and its effects on after life, causing Nightly Emissions, Loss of Vigor, etc., and making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment and many valuable receipts. A book for private and considerate reading that no one of adult age, should be without, as ignorance on these subjects is the cause of a great deal of misery. It contains much that is not in any other work, and has 300 pages, with over 100 Plate Engravings, and Woodcuts. Sent sealed for $1. Address: Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE.

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, a certain, New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz. Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exciting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from indiscretions and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Manhood, and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has been tested in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the last years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is commended by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of so much misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with fictitious nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $3.—Two boxes, sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases, $5.—Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions, and restore vigor, in the worst cases, $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

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AT 75c, 85c AND $1,
A choice line of children's oil grain and Turkey Morocco high cut lace shoes, 7 to 10.
All solid leather oil grain and Turkey Morocco children's button shoes, 7 to 10.
AT $1 20, $1 25 AND $1 50,
A nice line of Misses' oil grain and Turkey Morocco high cut lace and button shoes.
AT 50 CENTS,
Very nice Ladies' lasting Slippers.
AT 75 CENTS,
Ladies' fine Kid and heavy sewed Slippers.
AT $1 00,
Something for comfort and wear, our home-made Goat Slippers.
AT 85 CENTS,
Just received, Ladies' Lasting Gaiter, to lace.
AT $1 00,
Very good Ladies' Leather Shoes and Gaiters.
AT $1 25,
First class Ladies' sewed all solid Leather Lace Shoes.
AT $1 50,
A special bargain, Ladies' heavy sole genuine Turkey Morocco high cut lace Shoes.
AT $1 75 AND $2 00,
All styles of Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco side lace and button Shoes.
AT $1, $1 15 AND $1 25,
A very nice line of Boys and Youths' Lace and Congress Shoes.
AT $1 00 AND $1 25,
Good Men's Working Shoes, all solid.
AT $1 50,
Very good Gent's Buckle Lace and Congress Plain and Box toe Shoes.
AT $1 25 AND $1 50,
A splendid line of men's seamless plow and heavy sole lace Shoes.
AT $2 50 AND $3 00,
The lowest price ever reached, men's heavy and light Kip Boots.
AT ONLY $2 75,
You can buy a first class, all solid leather, fine calf Gent's Boots, every pair warranted.
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Pocket-Books, from 10c to $3; Velvet Bags, with chain, 25c to $2 50; Sleeve Buttons, from 10c per pair to $3 50; Jet and Plated Pins and Eardrops, 25c to $2; Jet Chain and Cross, 30c; Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, 12½c to $1 50; Men's Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c to $2; Linen Handkerchiefs, from 5 to 75c; Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, 25c to $5; Ladies' Ties, 25c to $1 50; Men's White Shirts, 50c to $1 25; Screw and Collar Buttons, 5c to $1; Men's Suspenders, 25c to $1; Men's Neck Bows, 15 to 75c; Men's Neck Scarfs, 50c to $1; Men's Gloves, 25c to $2 50; Ladies' Gloves, 10c to $2; Boys' Gloves, kid lined, 75c; Children's Hoods, 50c to $1 50; Children's Woolen Socks, $1 50; Garter Rubbers, 50c to $2; Neck Ribbons, 10 to 50c; Merino Half Hose, 15 to 63c; Corsets, 50c to $2; Hair and Clothes Brushes, 29c to $1 50; Florence Mirrors 25c to $1 25; Umbrellas, 50c to $6 50.

MILLINERY—Velvet Trimmed Hat, $1 50; Felt Hats, trimmed, $2 50; Chare Bonnet, $3.

Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, Trimmings, Embroideries, selling at prices to suit the times.

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1879.

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NOTICE.—

Application for a Bank Charter.

This is to give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit," approved May 13, 1876, an application will be made for a Charter, or Certificate, of Incorporation to be issued to the Banking Association to be known by the name and style of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," to be located in the borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, the object of which corporation shall be to transact a banking business in accordance with the provisions of said act of Assembly, the amount of the capital thereof to be sixty thousand dollars. The above application will be made on February 1, A. D. 1879.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK. oct9:3w:W

MEDICAL.

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THE COOLIE QUESTION.

Protest of San Francisco Constitutional Convention.

The following is the full text of the memorial presented by General Miller, Chairman of the Chinese Committee, and adopted unanimously by the San Francisco Constitutional Convention:

To the Senate and House of Representative of the United States: The people of the State of California, by their delegates now assembled in Constitutional Convention; respectfully present to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States this memorial, the object and purpose of which is to invoke the exercise of the supreme National authority for relief from Chinese immigration, an evil of such magnitude, and of a character so threatening to the highest interests of the State, as to excite in the minds of our whole people the most serious dissatisfaction and alarm. As became a people devoted to the National Union, and filled with a profound reverence for law, we have repeatedly, by petition and memorial, through the action of our Legislature, and by our Senators and Representatives in Congress, sought the appropriate remedies against this great wrong, and patiently awaited with confidence the action of the general Government. Meanwhile,

THE GIANT EVIL

Has grown and strengthened and expanded its baneful effect upon the material interests of the people, upon public morals and our civilization, becoming more and more apparent, until patience is almost exhausted and the spirit of discontent pervades the State. It would be disingenuous in us to attempt to conceal our amazement at the long delay of appropriate action by the National Government toward the prohibition of an immigration which is rapidly approaching the character of an Oriental invasion, and which threatens to supplant Anglo-Saxon civilization on this coast. If the facts relating to this immigration now patent to all observers; if the ascertained knowledge now within reach of every intelligent man, will not serve to awaken an interest upon this subject in the minds of the governing power of this nation, we are tempted to despair of ever reaching a remedy.

NOT CONFINED TO A FEW.

If it be supposed, as has often been said, that the hostility to Chinese immigration is confined to a small and ignorant class of people, we protest against such assumption. The discontent from this cause is almost universal. It is not limited to any particular party, nor to any class or nationality. It does not rise from race antipathies, nor alone from economic considerations, nor from any religious sentiment, nor from low hatreds or mercenary motives. We submit that our people, being interested to a greater extent in commerce with China than any other portion of the American people, the reasons for this hostility to Chinese immigration must be considered overwhelming, when sufficient to array the whole body of our people against a treaty which was intended to secure to that people, more than to any other, the great benefits to be derived from Asiatic commerce. Our sincerity cannot, therefore, be doubted, since we are willing to forego all the benefits of commerce with China, if needs be, rather than suffer the ills which this immigration must inevitably entail upon us and our descendants.

SOME OF THE REASONS.

Among the many reasons for our opposition to Chinese immigration, all of which cannot be stated in a brief memorial, we submit the following:

1. The country being now stocked with a vigorous, intelligent, progressive and highly civilized people, there is no need of immigration for the increase of our population, certainly not of the immigration of a non-assimilative and alien race.

2. That considering the character of Chinese immigration, in respect to their habits and modes of life and physical peculiarities, this immigration acts as a substitution of Chinese for white men of the Caucasian race, and not as an addition to our population, the question being: Shall Chinese ultimately occupy the country, or shall it be held for the homes of men of the Caucasian race?

3. There is danger of an immense increase of Chinese immigrants in the near future. The effect of the famine now unhappily prevailing in the northern provinces of China is sure to cause

A MIGRATION OF GREATER PROPORTIONS

than any known in the history of the human races. The fear of hunger will drive the survivors of this calamity forth in prodigious numbers, in quest of food, eastward, because there is no other outlet, and California offers the most fruitful fields for their sustenance. The speculators in Chinese labor will, if permitted, seize the opportunity to augment their fortunes by the importation of these hunger driven creatures into our ports. This invasion is to be dreaded by us more than a hostile invasion by armed men for, upon the first note of alarm from such a cause, the nation would hasten to our rescue and defense.

4. The Chinese bring with them habits and customs the most vicious and demoralizing. They are scornful of our laws and institutions. They establish their own tribunals for the redress of wrongs and injuries among themselves, independent of our courts, and subject the victims of such tribunals to secret punishments the most barbarous and terrible. In our cities they live

CROWDED AND HERDED TOGETHER LIKE BEASTS,

Generating the most dangerous diseases. They introduce the ancient, infectious and incurable malady called leprosy, the germs of which, when once distributed, can never be eradicated, but fasten themselves upon the people as an eternal consuming rot. They poison our youth in both mind and body. They build no homes. They are generally destitute of moral principle. They are incapable of patriotism, and are utterly unfitted for American citizenship. Their existence here in great numbers is a perpetual menace to Republican institutions; a source of constant irritation and danger to the public peace.

The system of labor which results from their presence is a system which includes all, or nearly all, the vices of slavery, without the conservative influences incident to the domestic or paternal relation between master and slave. It degrades labor on the standard of mere brute energy, and this excludes the labor of free white men, who will not, and can not, endure the degradation of competition with servile labor. Chinese labor is, therefore, substituted for the labor of free white men, and the State is afflicted with

A QUASI SLAVE SYSTEM,

under which Chinese population supplants white American citizens, and drives them to other fields or to starvation. The necessary brevity of this memorial forbids the further enlargement of facts and reasons for the almost universal hostility in California to their immigration. We beg the earnest attention of the Government at Washington to this subject, fraught with immense interest to us, and, as we believe, to the whole people of the United States. Whatever the State of California may lawfully do to abate or mitigate this evil it has resolved to do, declaring, however, our settled determination to avoid all conflict with the National authority, and to limit our action to the exercise of the police power of the State. We ask most earnestly and respectfully of the Congress of the United States such prohibitory legislation as will effectually prevent the further immigration of Chinese coolies or laborers to the ports of the coast.

EVERY one who has used it pronounces Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup the best remedy known for the complaints of early childhood. It contains no opiates.

MEDICAL.

FROM THE

HON. THURLOW WEED

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies, After using them for several years.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but, after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours, (Signed) THURLOW WEED.

DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, FEVER AND AGUE,

CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DIPHTHERIA,

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RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

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RADWAY'S Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief IS A

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the

CONVICTED AT LAST.

A Texas Murderer Tracked, Caught and Tried.

Attempted Suicide in a Fit of Remorse for Crime.

At Marsball, Texas, on Tuesday last, Abe Rothschild of Cincinnati, was convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Bessie Moore, near that place, on the 21st of January, 1877. The case was one of the most extraordinary of recent murders, the facts being as follows:

Rothschild was a commercial traveler, and, after a protracted tour through the extreme South, returned to Cincinnati in February, 1877, and on the night of the 17th of that month shot himself in the head, in front of Jake Aug's Club House. He at first tried to represent that he had been shot by some black whiskered man, who, he said, had been following him all day, but it was evident from all the surrounding circumstances that he had shot himself. He managed to shoot out an eye and to horribly disfigure his by no means propossessing features, and at one time was thought to be fatally injured. No cause for the attempted suicide could be discovered at the time, and the young man was becoming to be considered by his friends as deranged, when the startling news reached the city that he was the murderer of a woman in Texas. Slowly but surely the information traveled to Cincinnati, and not only was the accused identified by photographs, notwithstanding his disfigurement, but the dead woman's trunk containing nearly all her personal effects was discovered to have been "checked" by him with the baggage master of the C., H. & D. R. R. On the 20th of February, while at the Cincinnati Hospital, he was placed under police surveillance, as on that day he was fully identified by officers from Texas as the murderer of Bessie Moore. After some delay in legal proceedings, Rothschild was taken to Texas for trial, with the result stated. He was represented by a great plateaux of able lawyers, for he had plenty of money.

THE MURDERED WOMAN.

Bessie Moore, the woman of whose murder Rothschild stands convicted, was a handsome, dashing young courtesan of Cincinnati, who, owing to her fondness for those precious stones, was called by her intimates "Diamond Bessie." She seems to have been greatly attached to Rothschild, a circumstance that strikes one as peculiar, as, while she was a graceful, beautiful creature, he was low-browed, ugly-visaged, and almost repulsive in appearance. The unfortunate woman found some secret attraction in him, however, and followed him all over the country, wherever and whenever he wanted her to go. On their last trip South he seems to have tired of her, and to have studiously set about to rid himself of her.

On the 17th of January, 1877, Rothschild and Bessie Moore stopped at the Capital Hotel, in the city of Marshall, Texas, registering as "A. Rothschild and wife." They were total strangers in that country, and were there without any known business. On the 19th of that month they went to Jefferson, and registered at the Brooks House as "A. Monroe and wife." At 11 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 21st of January, he tried to hire a buggy at a livery stable, to take, as he said, a lady riding around town. Being unable to furnish either referenbe or collateral security for the team, he was refused the accommodation, and left the stable, gruffly remarking, "I guess we can walk." He was next seen with Bessie Moore at a restaurant kept by Kate Woods, where he plied his companion with liquor until she was quite drunk. It was a cloudy, drizzly day, but notwithstanding that fact he started out with Bessie upon their "walk," taking two bottles of beer and a package of sandwiches under his arm. They crossed the bridge that spans a bayou in the vicinity, and that was the last seen of them together. About 1 o'clock Rothschild returned to the hotel alone and told the landlord that he had left his wife with some friends across the bayou, and that she would be at the hotel that night, or at least in time to meet him for the train Tuesday morning. The woman was not seen alive after that time. On Tuesday Rothschild took the 3:30 A. M. Eastern bound passenger train, with Bessie's trunk checked to Little Rock, Ark. Two weeks afterwards Bessie Moore's body was found in the woods, 1,300 yards from the bridge the couple were seen to pass, in the most secluded spot on the side of a gulch leading up from near the bayou. She had been shot through the head with a pistol ball, and must have been killed almost instantly. She was dressed in the clothes she wore when she left the Brooks House, and near her lay the two beer bottles and the remnants of a lunch. On his return to Marshall, Rothschild was observed to have upon his fingers two of the diamond rings that Bessie had worn, but no importance was attached to the fact at the time, as it was not doubted that the woman would return to the hotel as Rothschild had stated. It became a very important circumstance after the finding of the body, the flight of Rothschild, and his mysterious possession of the dead woman's trunk, however, and with the other facts formed a strong chain of evidence around the accused, from which he could not escape.

THE NEGROES HEARD FROM.

An Indignant Protest Against Radical Scheme of Disfranchisement.

[From P. B. S. Pinchback's New Orleans Louisianian.]

Now that events have proved that the giving of the ballot to the negro was not a successful adjunct of reconstruction, and does not tend to increase the numerical strength of the Republican party in the halls of Congress, we find Northern newspapers, "stalwart" journals, trying to mould public sentiment to secure the disfranchisement of the negro. Not only is it proposed to eliminate the representation of 200,000 blacks, in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, but other suggestions have been made that the whole race, or rather that part of it who happen to live on Southern territory, shall share the same fate.

These are remarkable suggestions, and tend to show to what an extreme our Northern sympathizers will go in their mad effort to curtail Southern power and influence in National legislation. Of course we understand that their sympathies are still with us, and that this proposition is based upon the belief that we are not treated properly by those in power in our home governments. In other words, that we are Republicans from conviction, and would vote the Republican ticket and elect Republican representatives if we could do so without fear or molestation. As we cannot do this without risk to person and property, they contend that because "bulldozing" and "white-linin" is responsible for this state of affairs, communities where this species of intimidation is practiced must suffer. If we cannot exercise the rights of citizenship now, will we be likely to do so when stripped of its privileges? No; that kind of argument will not do. The cruelty practiced by one section will not justify desertion on the part of the other. Between the two, we would rather endure cruelty, with its attendant hardships, than desertion, with its baneful influence and effects. Cruelty to class or color can be stopped by the healthy and judicious exercise of Constitutional power on the part of the General Government. There must be no middle or half-way ground, however. No catering to the morbid sentiments of unity, fraternity and peace, while justice is denied and protection withheld. The black men of the South have not deserved this kind of treatment, nor have their actions merited these kind of suggestions. Our friends must remember that these outrages are not practiced because we are black, but merely because we differ politically from those around us. How very easy it is for us to stop this cry of intimidation? What a spectacle it would be to see our Northern friends lowering the "bloody shirt" which they have flaunted so long and well. We warn them not to let their suggestions take the form of legislation. Our own preservation might lead us to vote the Democratic ticket, without being driven to do so by means of violence. Let us hear no more, then, of the disfranchisement of the negro on the part of the North. We feel quite sure the first effort in this direction will not come from the South.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1880.

Candidates Feeling the Way—Comparative Strength and Prospects.

[Bowles Jr., in Springfield Republican.]

Promptly sensing the improved outlook, the leading Republican candidates are quick to enter the lists and so soon are industriously working up the field, directly or through their friends. These candidates are Blaine, Grant and Conkling, and their comparative prominence and strength at this time from the Washington standpoint correspond in the order in which I have named them. But after all, it is the dark horse that wins in these Presidential contests, the unknown quantity which ultimately comes to the front. In contradiction of all the present signs, the prize of the nomination is more likely than not to fall to some one in the background, like Washburne, of Illinois, Joe Hawley or John Sherman. If so good a man as Hawley or Washburne, he will be elected, unless the Democrats go back on their record and put forward their cleanest and strongest team.

The key of the situation really lies in the hands of the Democrats if they are only sharp enough to recognize it and courageous enough to use their opportunity. There is one man whom they can confidently elect President beyond the power of any returning board to count out. That man is Senator Bayard, of Delaware, whose strength is not simply negative but positive, whose course as a public man will bear the most searching scrutiny and who has knowledge, culture, and convictions which he is not afraid to assert. He is the only man at all in the party who would draw the bulk of the independent vote of the country, and under certain likely conditions heavily encroach upon the straight Republican support itself. That he could be nominated by a concerted and courageous effort on the part of the party leaders seems highly probable. Everywhere I find his name well received. The Southern chiefs, Lamar, Hill, Gordon, would be only too thankful to have him chosen the party standard bearer, and say that the South would justify the appelation "solid in his support. Doubtless the soft-money Democrats of the West would shudder at the thought of electing so steadfast and consistent an advocate of sound monetary principles. But the irredeemable currency issue is likely to be essentially eliminated from the next Presidential campaign, and Bayard's candidacy would have the merit of uniting the conflicting Western interests on an outside and independent man. At this time, however, there seems small chance that the Democrats will rise to the opportunity that is presented to them. They say we should all be glad to have Bayard for our candidate, but fear he could not be nominated. More likely is it that some trimming politician like Hendricks or Thurman, will be the party choice. To-day the Ohio Senator is unquestionably the most prominent and promising candidate, notwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary. Tilden is considered by everybody whose opinions are worth reporting as quite out of the field.

BAYARD PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

NEW YORK, Dec., 26.—A *Times* Washington special says Senator Bayard is girding himself for the presidential contest. His friends claim that the chances of his nomination have improved by the soft money defeat, and are counting upon his election by the Solid South and New York, Connecticut and New Jersey.

LOOKING AHEAD.

How the United States Senate May Stand After 1880.

[New York Evening Post.]

The United States Senate after the 4th of next March will consist of forty-two Democrats, thirty-three Republicans and one (Davis of Illinois) Independent. As Mr. Davis is likely to votes with the Democrats on most questions, their majority will be practically ten. The terms of twenty-five Senators will expire on the 4th of March, 1881, and the question of party advantage in that body will therefore come up again to be decided at the election in 1880 together with the Presidency. It is interesting to note what the probabilities of that contest will be.

Of the Senators whose terms will expire in 1881 eleven are Republicans, namely, Booth of California, Hamlin of Maine, Dawes of Massachusetts, Christiancy of Michigan, McMillan of Minnesota, Bruce of Mississippi, Paddock of Nebraska, Sharon of Nevada, Burnside of Rhode Island, Edmunds of Vermont, and Cameron of Wisconsin. Of these Bruce will certainly be succeeded by a Democrat; the California Senatorship may be considered somewhat doubtful, while in all the other cases the election of Republicans is pretty certain. The Democratic Senators whose seats will become vacant in 1881 are Eaton of Connecticut, Bayard of Delaware, Jones of Florida, McDonald of Indiana, Whyte of Maryland, Cockrell of Missouri, Randolph of New Jersey, Kernan of New York, Thurman of Ohio, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Bailey of Tennessee, Maxey of Texas, Withers of Virginia and Hereford of West Virginia. If the Republicans shall be as successful in 1880 as they have been this year they will secure five of these Senatorships, namely, those from Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. But even if the Republicans lose only one Senator (from Mississippi) and gain the five above mentioned the Democrats will still have a majority of two (including Mr. Davis.) There is small probability that the Republicans can gain more than five Senators, so that the Democrats are likely to retain control of the Senate for at least two years after 1880, even if the Republicans gain control of the House of Representatives. A majority of two, however, which includes one Independent, can scarcely be called a working majority.

Inducements to the Charitable

[New York Sun.]

The American Baptist Home Missionary Society publishes the following offer:

"If you have money the interest of which you may require for yourself or other purposes during your life, but at your death you wish to devote to the objects of this society, the society will receive it, and give you semi-annual interest at seven per cent. as long as you live."

Seven per cent. is a high rate of interest in these times, when the savings banks do not feel able to pay more than five, and the Government can borrow millions at four. Our Baptist friends, however, can well afford to give seven per cent. a year on principal that is never to be returned, and their high standing in religion will no doubt inspire confidence in their financial abilities. Yet they are assuming grave responsibilities, and clergymen as a rule are not good business men.

A CLERGYMAN'S OPINION.—Having had an opportunity to test the excellent qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, I hesitate not to say, it is the best remedy I have ever used in my family. —Rev. Wm. Chapman, Pastor M. E. Church, Georgetown, D. C.

THURMAN AND SHERMAN.

Both Solicited to Run for Governor of Ohio,

And the Presidential Bee Buzzing in Both Their Bonnets.

[Cincinnati Enquirer Special.]

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Notwithstanding the emphatic and irrevocable determination of Senator Thurman to make the Gubernatorial race in Ohio, he is daily beset with letters and telegrams to induce him to change his mind, or at all events, at this distance from the campaign, to leave the matter an open question to be settled in the future rather than to adhere to his decision not to stand under any circumstances. To all of these pleadings and importunities, Judge Thurman gives a deaf ear, and to-day he is just as decided not to be a candidate as he was some weeks ago, when he authorized your correspondent to deny without equivocation that he was or could be induced to be.

Judge Thurman's declination, it will be remembered, was based upon two reasons: First, a becoming modesty, not to rob others younger in the party of the coveted honor; and, second, the plea that his health would not permit him to make such a vigorous canvas as the nominee would be compelled to undergo.

THURMAN AND SHERMAN.

There is a growing feeling here that Secretary Sherman is not only willing but is anxious to make the Gubernatorial canvass for the Republicans. With the expiration of the present Administration, Sherman has no political future, unless, meanwhile, he pre-empts for himself a place. He has everything to gain and nothing to lose, even though he sustained defeat. He is diametrically opposed to Thurman, who would lose everything by defeat. Should Sherman make the canvass and win, and carry with his victory a Legislature, he is adroit enough to manage an election to the Senate; and with this phantom in view Sherman would take the chances.

Right here it may be well to note that General Garfield a day or two ago, in an interview not denied by himself, declared that his preference was for Charley Foster as the Republican nominee. Garfield wants the Senatorship, and he fears that Sherman would outwit him should he lead the Republicans to a party victory. Hence he locks with apprehension on the Sherman movement; and, if Judge Thurman's friends are to be believed, it is the possibility—nay, the probability—of Sherman's canvass that constrains Thurman to hold back. Thurman knows, and his friends likewise, that with Sherman as a candidate the canvass will be one which will attract the attention of the whole country. It would be a campaign which would enlist all the energies and means of the money power. Money with Wall street to elect Sherman would be no object. The issue would be largely made up of how far would and could money accomplish that which, otherwise uninfluenced, might be a different verdict.

With Thurman pitted against Sherman, the issue would become even more momentous. It would be a race for a renewed political lease of life for each. One would surely go under. It would be the end of Sherman, probably forever, if he lost, and it would put Thurman well in the background should defeat overtake him. *Per contra*, if Thurman in such a canvass won, it would give him a prestige which would probably grow so strong that by the time of the assembling of the National Democratic Convention his name would be placed in nomination by acclamation for the Presidency. Even with the chance of such a contingency, and with the active and incessant buzz of the Presidential bee in his bonnet, he will decline to make the race. Not that he fears Sherman on the common level, but that he does fear the powerful influence of the moneyed combinations which would be formed to defeat him.

It may be added, too, that the Presidential bee has also laid an egg in Secretary Sherman's bonnet. He firmly believes that he will be able to get resumption under way in a manner that will maintain itself. This, if it proves correct would be a long stride, and entitle him to the respect and favor of the money power. Hence, in his desire to make Ohio the stamping ground for his political aggrandizement, he has three cards to play—all, of course, contingent upon success. First, the Executive office; second, a Senatorship, to which the former would be a stepping stone; and, third, the Presidency. It may be set down as a fixed fact that Sherman does not intend to relegate himself to private life without an effort on his part to keep in public life, and for this reason he is not only willing but anxious to take the advantage which the next campaign in Ohio offers. Let a movement with but half the spontaneity be made by the Ohio Republicans to place him at the head of their ticket, and, unlike Thurman, he will not be found skulking in the rear. The race offers too good a position to be trampled upon. Meantime, General Garfield and Mr. Foster, will discountenance any such step, but solely for the selfish reason that it may interfere with their own plans.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

Ante-mortem Statement of an Officer of the Seventh Cavalry.

Charges of Cowardice Against Custer's Second in Command.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—The Court of Inquiry, ordered to investgate the alleged misconduct of Major Marcus A. Reno at the battle of the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876, when General Custer and five companies of the gallant Seventh cavalry lost their lives, will meet at Chicago January 6, when, it is alleged by officers who claim to know, the facts connected with Major Reno's conduct at the battle, will startle the country.

AN OFFICER'S ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT.

One of the officers commanding a company of the Seventh cavalry under Reno on the day of the disaster, was Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thomas B. Weir, who died in New York city in December of the same year, and who is said to have made and sworn to a statement before his death, in which he claimed to have been in full view of the Custer fight when he was sent out to reconnoitre during the action, and that he so reported to Reno and urged that help be given their comrades. The statement adds, it is said, that Reno flatly refused to make the movement as urged, and was openly accused at the time of cowardice by his own officers.

THE SOUND OF CUSTER'S FIRING.

Col. Weir's statement alleges that when he moved out with his company the sound of the firing from Custer's column was distinctly heard by the whole command, and that the point from which he obtained a view of the battle was not more than a mile or a mile and a half from where Reno's command lay. This sworn statement was placed, before Col. Weir's death, in the hands of a well known New York ex-officer of volunteers, who is widely known as an admirer and biographer of the late General Custer, and who solemnly promised Col. Weir not to rest until the matter was officially investigated and not to let the contents of the statement become publicly known until an investigation was ordered.

A VISIT TO THE LITTLE BIG HORN.

The statement was placed in the hands of the proper authorities last summer, after the War Department had ordered an investigation, and was so startling that an examination was ordered into some of the allegations made. During the past summer a party of officers, including Gen. Nelson A. Miles, colonel of the Fifth infantry, who was then commanding the Yellowstone district; Colonel Edward W. Smith, aide-de-camp to General Terry, and Lieutenant Edward Maguire, corps of engineers, chief engineer officer on General Terry's staff, visited the Little Big Horn and made a series of experiments and measurements, with results which seem fully to prove the assertions made by Col. Weir and other surviving officers of the ill-fated regiment who were present at the battle. The distance between the points where Reno retreated to and remained, and where Custer fought and fell, was accurately measured, and is found to be much less than has always been claimed by Reno in his reports. It was also demonstrated, as refuting Reno's statement in his official report that the distance between the two commands was so great that he could not hear the firing of Custer's column, that a single shot from a carbine or pistol could be plainly heard from either point, in nearly every condition of the wind.

NEW YORK.

O'Leary and Campana End the Contest Amid Wild Enthusiasm.

The Former Scores 400 and the Latter 357 Miles.

THE LONG WALK ENDED.

NEW YORK, December 28.—The great pedestrian contest came to a close to-night, amid the applause and roars of fully ten thousand people, and the most suffocating atmosphere ever breathed. The garden looked like a very full menagerie. It was thronged, and every man present who could afford a cigar was smoking one. The match was a fizzle, as far as good distance was concerned, for O'Leary only covered 400 miles, while "Sport" only made 357 miles and two laps. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the evening, and the walkers were cheered beyond measure, although they did nothing extraordinary.

O'Leary appeared to be in good spirits, although it was well known that he was suffering terribly from blisters on his feet. At 8:35 he turned his 399th mile in twelve minutes and fifty-five seconds. "Sport" was meanwhile walking, running and leaping around the track, and occasionally getting into disputes with the audience. He was out of temper, and wanted to fight several times, even though he could scarcely keep his feet. O'Leary made his 394th mile in 11:45, the fastest for the day. He continued the same tremendous pace, passing "Sport" every few minutes. The excitement was now intense, and when at 11:45:05, he finished his 400th mile in 12:05, the spectators were fairly beside themselves, and acted like a lot of crazy men.

O'Leary ran the last lap of his fourth mile, and also run one lap over, after which he disappeared into his hut. Campana appeared to be terribly used up, and his head appeared to be too heavy for his shoulders. He scored his 345th mile at 6 hours, 48 minutes, 39 seconds, and his 350th mile at 8:41. It took two men, one on either side, to keep him on the track, and he was sponged and dosed frequently. He acted as if he was drunk, and he must have been so from the quantity of wine he was given. He made his 352d mile in 16 minutes and 50 seconds; his 353d in 16 minutes and 15 seconds; his 354th in 16 minutes and 35 seconds; his 355th in 17 minutes and 25 seconds, and his 356th in 12 minutes and 5 seconds.

It was arranged that Campana and O'Leary would leave the track at the same time, and Campana struggled along, staggering, until he covered 357 miles and 2 laps, when he also went into his hut, a thoroughly used up man. The score stood: O'Leary, 400 miles 2 laps; Campana, 357 miles 2 laps. Campana was on the track 5 days, 21 hours and 44 minutes; O'Leary was on 5 days, 21 hours, 4 minutes and 10 seconds.

O'Leary was quickly dressed, and before the crowd was aware of it, was taken out and driven to the Metropolitan Hotel. The crowd yelled for O'Leary and Campana. "Sport" came out and said: "I have $10,000 to bet against any man for a twelve days' race." He then went off, surrounded by hundreds. The total receipts for the week have been over $26,000.

NITRO-GLYCERINE'S WORK

Three Men Torn to Atoms and Buildings Destroyed.

PATTERSON, N. J., December 28.—Three men were killed by the explosion of a nitro-glycerine works at Upper Preakness, five miles away. The houses here were shaken as if by an earthquake. The three men killed were torn into fragments and blown in every direction. Each leaves a wife and family; one of nine children, another of seven and a third of five. The concussion completely destroyed another building, but a workman in it escaped injury.

A coroner, assisted by a score of people, endeavored to gather up the small particles of the remains of the unfortunate workmen, which were found scattered over a radius of six hundred feet. Hensel's body had been torn less than his comrades, and was found, with the exception of an arm, on the opposite side of a pond, fully 100 feet from the scene of the disaster. The arm was discovered in a different direction, about 500 feet from the place. The pond was stained with blood, and on its surface were small pieces of the flesh of the three men. But little of Manly's remains could be collected, and Mark's body had been so frightfully torn that there was not enough found to fill a small cigar box. Mr. George Keeler, the superintendent of the works, said at the time of the accident he was at his home, a mile distant. The force of the concussion was great enough to carry the front doors of his house from their hanging. He believes the accident was caused by the men, who were mixing glycerine, being in too much of a hurry, and working the mixture at too high a temperature. The works are owned by F. J. Rand of Mount Clair, N. J. The explosion of to-day makes the fourth that has occurred, but never before with fatal results, although several have been maimed for life. The loss to Mr. Rand will be small, as the structure destroyed was nothing more than a shed.

"GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK."

A Man Killed in North Carolina for Playing it on a Violin.

LENOIR, N. C., December 27.—Particulars of a most horrible tragedy enacted yesterday in Watauga, this State, have just reached this place. James B. Martin, an upright young man and a famous amateur musician, was spending the afternoon at Major Harrison Osborne's. While he was entertaining the lady members of the Osborne's family with a performance on the violin the Major came in; he was tight and a little quarrelsome. The tune being rendered was "Grandfather's Clock." "Play faster," said Osburne. "Never mind," said Martin, "I am playing all right. What do you know about music any how?" "I will show you what I know," said Osborne, and with that drew a revolver and fired three times, each ball taking effect in the fiddler's head. As the first ball struck him he exclaimed, "Lord, Osborne, you have killed me!" Mrs. Osborne, who was a witness of the bloody deed, tried to prevent it, but her entreaties were of no avail. The murderer fled for parts unknown. When sober he was considered a quiet man, but when he got one drink the deuce was to pay.

WASHINGTON.

More Speculation as to Thurman's Candidacy.

Proposed Organization of a National Militia.

NEW YEAR'S AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. Hayes will have with her quite a bevy of Ohio ladies to assist her in receiving guests on New Year's Day. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and Miss Herron of Cincinnati, have already arrived, and are guests at the White House. Mr. Anderson is a son of the late Larz Anderson of Cincinnati, and his wife a daughter of a very intimate friend of the President and his wife. It will be remembered that an infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herron was baptized Lucy Hayes at the White House the 30th of December last year. Mrs. Hayes attended the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson in the spring. The Misses Scott of Cincinnati, also are at the White House. Mr. and Mrs. Jewett of Chicago, and General and Mrs. Hastings will all arrive before New Year. The latter couple, it will be remembered, were married last summer in the White House.

AN OLD STORY ABOUT TEXAS REVIVED.

The old story of cutting up Texas into five States, after the next census, in order to place ten new Senators from the Southwest in Congress, is revived. Senator Maxey emphatically denies the truth of this rumor. He says that every ninety-nine voters out of a hundred in Texas are opposed to a division of the State. "The aspiration of our people," said Mr. Maxey, "is to make of Texas a great commonwealth, bearing the same relation to the South that New York does to the East. We will have, at the lowest estimate, fifteen new members of Congress after the next census. There is no object to be gained by having ten new Senators. The Democratic majority in the Senate is assured for a long time to come. Fifteen or twenty new Democratic members of the House from one State will be of value to the party. The motto of the people of Texas on the subject of dividing the State is, that "in union there is strength."

THURMAN FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

It is said that the Democrats of Ohio are determined to nominate Senator Thurman for Governor. He is regarded as the only man in the State who is certain to lead the party there to victory. Although Mr. Thurman has said that he will not be a candidate for Governor, it is hoped that he may be induced to alter his decision. Garfield and Foster are both mentioned as candidates on the Republican side; the former is believed to be the greater favorite of the two with the people.

PROPOSED NATIONAL MILITIA.

When the Army Reorganization bill comes up for consideration there will be submitted an amendment calling for the organization of a National militia, to take the place of the State militia in its present imperfect discipline. The proposition comes from the South, and is said to have been suggested by the ex-Confederate General Bradley T. Johnson. The scheme is to provide for the organization and equipment of a militia force of one thousand men from each Congressional district, who shall be constituted into brigades, divisions and corps, according to States. The regimental organization to be made by the regiments, the brigade organization by the Governor, and the division organization by the President, from the regular army. Each man enlisted to serve five years, and be subject to parade duty at the orders of the division, brigade, regimental and company commanders; the enlisted men to receive one dollar per day pay for time spent in drill and annual encampments.

FREEDMEN'S BANK TROUBLE.

It is about time Congress should take hold of the Freedmen's Bank swindle and wind the concern up, or the luxury of maintaining Commissioners who will eat up all the assets not yet made available. From July 13, 1874, to November, 1878, the salaries of these Commissioners sum up $39,558 32; those of the attorneys, $31,378 82; and those of agents, $64,289 57. These, with the other expenses, aggregate $318,753 64 since the bank was turned over to the custody of the Commissioners. A sum nearly equal to one-half of the dividends paid out was thus consumed in expenses alone. That is to say, it cost over $75,000 a year to run this broken bank, or to eat up the little that was left by the thieves after the burglar alarm had been sounded. The responsibility for this most disgraceful of all stealing belongs primarily to Congress, which took away the safeguards of the charter.

A NICE TRIO.

Elopement of Three White Girls With Three Negroes.

CONCORD, N. C., December 28.—A great scandal has thrown our community into an intense excitement. Three white girls, named Mattie Tillinghast, Ada Ochee, and Maria Strickland eloped with three negroes this evening and have gone, it is supposed, to Washington, D. C., to wed, it being a felony in this State for whites and blacks to intermarry. The men were brothers, John, Adolphus and William Townsend, and all had negro wives and children. They kept a store and liverystable in partnership. The girls were all raised in the country and had hitherto borne good characters; in fact Miss Tillinghast has taught school two years. She drew her pay to-day.

At six o'clock the trio boarded the northern bound train and were met there by the negro men. They were closely veiled, and probably no one would have detected them but for a peculiar circumstance. Miss Tillinghast, who was affianced to a poor but worthy young man, wrote him a note to-day and sent it through the Post-office. He received it a little before six o'clock, and twenty minutes after a scene took place at the depot. He rushed there with a gun in his hands, but the cars had pushed off and gone. In the note the girl told him that she loved Johnson Townsend, and was about to elope with him. She also told one of her companions. This strange infatuation on the part of the females is unaccountable. Each of them was pretty, and Miss Tillinghast was exceedingly handsome and voluptuous in form. Telegrams have been sent all along the line to stop the couples.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

THE whisky ring of Illinois, which is the biggest thing of the kind now out of jail, appears to have arisen as one man to help John A. Logan back into the Senate.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

SHORT METRE.

If you've anything to say,
Say it;
If you're anything to pay,
Pay it.
But, with naught to pay or say,
Don't fret yourself about it, pray.
—*Boston Post.*

THERE are 2,515 sheep in Beecher's flock.

THIS year's wheat yield of Northern Texas will be 5,600,000 bushels.

MRS. MCNULTY of Montreal gave birth the other day to tripleta—two boys and a girl. She named them Lorne, Louise and Victor.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S book of memoirs is to be published simultaneously in New York and London, with a French edition in Paris.

NELSON'S sarcophagus in St. Paul's was executed at Rome for Cardinal Wolsey, but didn't arrive in time, and had lain neglected during the interval.

THE five stages of brandy and water: First—Brandy and water. Second—Branny and warwer. Third—Bran warr Fourth—Brraorr. Fifth — Collapse! —*Punch.*

THE Lee Monument Association is making arrangements to canvass every house in Virginia on the 19th of January, the anniversary of General Robert E. Lee's death, for contributions.

THE widow of Lieutenant Benner, who took poison mistaking it for cough medicine, is recovering slowly, but is not yet out of danger as the poison has affected her whole system.

NINETY per centum of the colored men of St. Louis will be disqualified from serving on juries through a decision that under the general law of Missouri jurors must be able to read.

REPRESENTATIVE Gilbert De La Matyr, the Indiana Greenbacker, has written a letter to show that there is ample warrant in the Bible for the infliction of the death penalty upon murderers.

THE body of Bayard Taylor will be buried at Longwood Cemetery, Kennett township, Chester county, Pa., in the same lot where lies the bodies of his brother, Colonel Fred. Taylor, of the Bucktail regiment, and of his first wife, Lydia Agnew Taylor.

MATILDA FLETCHER, the Iowa advocate of female suffrage, (who, by the way, wrote Senator Burnside's famous bill for introducing the study of humility, patriotism, temperance, etc., into the schools,) is about to be married to a Professor Miller of Keokuk.

A NEW candidate for the North Carolina Senatorship has come in between Governor Vance and Senator Merrimon, in the person of ex-United States Senator Clingman of that State, who, it is said, will command a number of votes on the first ballot in the Democratic caucus.

TWENTY thousand dollars a year is the inadequate sum the Third Avenue Railroad Company of New York, is reported to pay its President. By means of this good management the company is able to reward its drivers with nearly enough to keep their bodies and souls together.

THE immense sugar pine logs cut near Truckee, Nev., are sent down the precipitious side of a mountain in a chute that empties them into a deep pond. The descent is 1,700 feet, the last third of which is perpendicular, so that the logs strike the water with a report that can be heard a mile away. The logs weigh several tons each, forming a tremendous missile.

IT was a very honest old Dutch Judge in Schoharie county, New York, who listened for several hours to the arguments of counsel, and then said: "Dis case has peen ferry ably argued on both sides, and dare have peen some ferry nice points of law brought up. I shall dake dree days to gonsider these points, but I shall ewentually decide for de "blaintiff."

SATISFACTORY experiments have been made with the electric light in Paris, during a night snow storm, and additional ones will follow when the next thick fog occurs, in which gas will be of little or no avail. Should the electric light render objects visible to the distance of even sixty or seventy feet, it will be used henceforth at all the most populous points of the streets.

A RARE thing happened in Warminster, in Wiltshire, the other day, at the audit of the estates of the Marquis of Bath, not a single tenant being found to be in arrears to the amount of a sixpence. This, on an English estate of 9,000 acres and yielding a rent roll of £30,000 a year, is a comfortable result for the Marquis, who is also the fortunate holder of sundry other properties from which he draws an income altogether of £70,000.

MAINE'S once prominent industry, shipbuilding, gives employment to a constantly decreasing number of persons, not half the work having been done in the season just closing that was done in the previous year. Indeed, only eleven ships were built in the State, and of the ninety-six vessels constructed, the average tonnage was only 425, or, taking out the ships, less than 300. The prospect is that less shipbuilding will be done in 1879 than in any single year in the last thirty.

A MRS. DRAKE of Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, has an apple which has been in existence since the Revolutionary war. A soldier received the apple from his betrothed just as he left to join the army of Washington; kept it during the whole war; returned after the surrender at Yorktown and married the fair giver. The apple is sacredly preserved in the family. It is dry and shriveled, nothing remaining but the woody fibre.

LORD O'HAGAN, ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the first Roman Catholic who has filled that office since the Reformation, has just become the father of an heir to his honors. Lord O'Hagan received an English peerage from Mr. Gladstone for his services in the grateful task of disestablishing the "alien church," and in devising the Land act, which gives compensation to tenants. He is a Roman Catholic of the school of Cardinal Cullen—anti-Fenian and anti-home rule.

Judge Black and the Fence Doctor.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Judge Black of Pennsylvania tells a comical story of a trial in which a German doctor appeared for the defence in a case for damages brought against a client of his by the object of his assault. The eminent jurist soon recognized in his witness, who was produced as a medical expert, a laboring man who some years before and in another part of the country had been engaged by him as a builder of post-and-rail fences. With this cue he opened his cross-examination. "You say, doctor," he began with great deference and suavity, "that you operated upon Mr. ——'s head after it was cut by Mr. ——?" "Oh, yaw," replied the ex-fence builder; "me do dat; yaw, yaw." "Was the wound a very severe one, doctor?" "Enough to kill him if I not save his life." "Well, doctor, what did you do for him?" "Everything." "D d you perform the Cæsarian operation?" "Oh, yaw, yaw; if me not do dat he die." "Did you decapitate him?" "Yaw, yaw; me do dat too." "Did you hold a post-mortem examination?" "Oh, to be sure, Schudge; me always do that." "Well, now, doctor"—and here the Judge bent over in a friendly, familiar way—"tell us whether you submitted your patient to the process known among medical men as the post-and-rail-fenciorum?" The mock doctor drew himself up indignantly, "Sherry Plack," says he, "I always knowd you vas a tam jayhawk lawyer, an' now I know you for a tam mean man."

Highway Robbery.

C. M. Ford was knocked down by some unknown assailant while passing the corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-eighth street on Saturday night. The thief got away with Ford's watch.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Suggestion of Freehold for Stay of Execution.

RULE 50½.

Suggestion of Freehold for Stay of Execution shall be effectual for that purpose only when the same is in writing and has attached thereto a description of the premises, with a reference to the title and record thereof (if any) under which defendant holds, with an affidavit by him, his agent, or attorney, that he is possessed thereof in fee simple, that the same is within the county, worth at least the amount of the judgment, or the same for which the plaintiff may be entitled to have execution thereof, clear of all incumbrances, and upon being filed the same shall be governed by the rules in relation to bail for stay of execution relative to notices, exceptions, &c., so far as the same may be applicable. *Per Curiam.*

December 3, 1878.

Attest:—

SEAL. B. F. KENNEDY,

de23:em&W3t) Prothonotary.

THE AVALANCHE.

The Frightful Story of the Death of Brave Men.

The following graphic account of the perils of avalanches in the Alps is from "Hours of Exercise in the Alps," by the celebrated John Tyndall, the scientist. A party of six were being conducted by two local guides and a famous Alpine guide, Johann Joseph Bennen, over the Haut de Cry, one of the Swiss Alps. They advanced in the beginning of the ascent very rapidly. The peak was glistening before them, and hopes of success cheered their spirits. After a time they came to snow frozen upon the surface which would bear them a few steps and then break down. This, of course, delayed matters and was very fatiguing. Finally it came to a point that, in order to reach a certain *arete*, they would be obliged to go up a steep snow field 800 feet high, 150 feet broad at the top and 500 feet at the bottom. During the ascent they sank about one foot deep at every step. After mounting for some distance the two leading men suddenly sank above their waists. They were enabled to get out after some struggles, and presently found better footing and came to the conclusion that the snow was accidently softer there than elsewhere. But Bennen was afraid of starting an avalanche, and said so. They started forward again—but let the book complete the story:

The snow-field split in two about fourteen or fifteen feet above us. The cleft was quite narrow, not more than an inch broad. An awful silence ensued, and then it was broken by Bennen's voice:

"Wir sind alle verloren" (we are all lost). His words were slow and solemn, and those who knew him felt what they really meant when spoken by such a man as Bennen. They were his last words. I drove my alpenstock into the snow, and brought the weight of my body to bear on it. It went in to within three inches of the top. I then waited. It was an awful moment of suspense. I turned my head toward Benner to see whether he had done the same thing.

To my astonishment, I saw him turn round, face the valley and stretch out both arms. The ground on which he stood began to move slowly, and I felt the utter uselessness of any alpenstock. I soon sank up to my shoulders, and began descending backwards. From this moment I saw nothing of what had happened to the rest of the party.

With a good deal of trouble I succeeded in turning round. The speed of the avalanche increased rapidly, and before long I was covered up with snow and in utter darkness. I was suffocating, when, with a jerk, I suddenly came to the surface again. The rope had caught, most probably on a rock, and this was evidently the moment when it broke. I was on a wave of the avalanche, and saw it before me as I was carried down.

It was the most awful sight I ever witnessed. The head of the avalanche was already at the spot where we had made our last halt. The head alone was preceded by a thick cloud of snow dust; the rest of the avalanche was clear.

Around me I heard the horrid hissing of the snow, and far before me the thundering of the foremost part of the avalanche. To prevent myself sinking again I made use of my arms, much in the same way as when swimming in a standing position. At last I noticed that I was moving slower; then I saw the pieces of snow in front of me stop at some yards distance; then the snow straight before me stopped, and I heard on a large scale the same creaking sound that is produced when a heavy cart passes over hard frozen snow in winter.

I felt that I also had stopped, and instantly threw up both arms to protect my head in case I should again be covered up. I had stopped, but the snow behind me was still in motion; its pressure on my body was so strong that I thought I should be crushed to death. This tremendous pressure lasted but a short time, and ceased as suddenly as it had begun. I was then covered up with snow coming from behind me. My first impulse was to try and recover my head, but this I could not do. The avalanche had frozen by pressure, the moment it stopped, and I was frozen in.

Whilst trying vainly to move my arms, I suddenly became aware that the bands as far as the wrists had the faculty of motion. The conclusion was easy; they must be above the snow. I set to work as well as I could; it was time, for I could not have held out much longer. At last I saw a faint glimmer of light. The crust above my head was getting thinner and it let a little air pass, but I could not reach it any more with my hands; the idea struck me that I might pierce it with my breath. After several efforts I succeeded in doing so, and felt suddenly a rush of air towards my mouth; I saw the sky again through a little round hole. A dead silence reigned around me.

I was so surprised to be still alive, and so persuaded at the first moment that none of my fellow sufferers had survived that I did not even think of shouting for them. I then made vain efforts to extricate my arms, but found it impossible; the most I could do was to join the ends of my fingers, but they could not reach the snow any longer. After a few minutes I heard a man shouting. What a relief it was to know that I was not the sole survivor; to know that perhaps he was not frozen in and could come to my assistance! I answer. The voice approached, but seemed uncertain where to go, and yet it was quite near.

A sudden exclamation of surprise! Rebot had seen my hands. He cleared my head in an instant, and was about to try to cut me out completely, when I saw a foot above the snow, and so near to me that I could touch it with my arms, although they were not quite free yet. I at once tried to move the foot; it was my poor friend's. A pang of agony shot through me as I saw that the foot did not move. Poor Boissoult had lost sensation, and was perhaps already dead. Rebot did his best; after some time he wished me to help him, so he freed my arms a little more, so that I could make use of them. I could do but little, for Rebot had torn the ax from my shoulder as soon as he had c'eared my head. (I generally carry an ax separate from my alpenstock, the blade held to the belt and the handle attached to the left shoulder).

Before coming to me Rebot had helped Nance out of the snow; he was lying nearly horizontally, and was not much covered. Nance found Bevard, who was upright in the snow, but covered up to the head. After about twenty minutes the two last named guides came up. I was at length taken out; the snow had to be cut with the ax down to my feet, before I could be pulled out. A few minutes after one o'clock P. M. we came to my poor friend's face. I wished the body to be taken out completely, but nothing could induce the three guides to work any longer, from the moment they saw that it was too late to save him. I acknowledge that they were as nearly as incapable of doing anything as I was.

When I was taken out of the snow the cord had to be cut. We tried the end going towards Bennen, but could not move it; it went straight down and showed us that there was the grave of the bravest guide Valais ever had, and ever will have.

SOME QUEER DUELS.

Grotesque Performances of Famous Frenchmen in Times Past.

[From the New York Times.]

The recent grotesque duel between Gambetta and Fourtou has brought to mind other queer duels fought by Frenchmen, some of which are rehearsed in the Paris journals. One of the queerest was fought in 1790, between Cazales and Barnave. In the Assembly the former, in an eloquent speech, called the Left "brigands." The latter replied that he could take no notice of a collective insult, but if it were personally applied he would feel bound to notice it. Of course Cazales gratified Barnave; but the matter was arranged by common friends. The next morning, however, Cazales called with Saint Simon upon Barnave, saying: "I am very sorry, but the ladies are unwilling we should be at peace." "I had expected as much," was the laconic reply. "When, where and how?" "At the Boiss, in an hour, with pistols." Cazales insisted that his antagonist should fire first. Barnave refused because the provocation mentioned by Cazales had not been intentional. They threw dice, at which Cazales said he had no luck. Barnave won; fired at thirteen paces and missed. Twice Cazales' pistol missed fire. "Pardon me for keeping you waiting," he said, and his adversary rejoined: "I am here to wait." When he had missed his man the third time his second, Charles de Lambeth, wanted the affair stopped, but Saint Simon was unwilling. Meanwhile the combatants were walking about arm-in-arm, talking pleasantly together. "I should be very sorry to kill you," remarked Cazales; "but you are greatly in my way in the Assembly. Let me disable you from debating for the present." "You are more generous than I am," responded Barnave, "in wishing to let me off easily. You are the main support of your party; my party would hardly feel my loss." Again Barnave won the toss, and his adversary fell, shot in the forehead, with these words, "This is what I came here for." His cocked hat had, however, broken the force of the bullet; the surgeon soon pronounced the wound not serious, which Cazales corroborated, adding: "And lo, the ass opened his mouth and spake." He went home in Lambeth's carriage, proffered as more comfortable than Saint Simon's, and in a few weeks the combatants dined together, and spoke of their duel as a delightful little recreation.

CRAMMING FOR BERLIN.

Uncle Sam Putting the Applicants Through an Examination.

[From the New York Graphic.]

Tutor Uncle Sam. Now, boys, one thing certain. No one can go unless he can speak German. Remember, the boy who speaks no German has no chance at all. What can you say, George William Curtis?

George. Yah!

U. S. Yah? Is that all? Would you say yah to everything when you go to Berlin?

George Yah.

U. S. Step down. You can't go. Step up, Fenton. Would you say yah to everything in Berlin, Reuben?

Reuben. Nein.

U. S. Nein? Nein what?

Reuben. Nein, sir.

U. S. And you'd settle all diplomacy by nein, would you?

Reuben. Nein.

U. S. Well, what you do?

Reuben. Nein.

U. S. Step down, Rube. You must travel past nein before you go to Berlin. Let's hear your German, Bob.

Ingersoll. Ich habe nicht Got in Himmel! Ich—

U. S. There, stop. Is it your mission to preach that in Berlin?

Ingersoll. Yah!

U. S. You won't do. You don't represent Church and State well enough for me. What can you say in Berlin, Boker?

Boker. Giben sie mir ein glass lager; geben sie mir zwei glas lager; geben sie mir drei glas lager; geben sie mir—

U. S. And is this all your mission to Berlin?

Boker. Yah!

U. S. Get out! Let's hear you Hartranft.

Hartranft. Der unter-gassen-mit-demunterhuntengangen-vas-ich-hollen-haragenschicken swing-envollen-snucken-rip bangwollen wangen—

All the Rest. 'Taint fair. He cuts under us cos he's a Penusylvania Dutchman!

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS, reason that if there be counterfeit money, there must be genuine; so, if there be infidels, there must also be christians. If this be true of money and religion, will not the same rule apply to "put up" medicines? Do not the cheap and worthless nostrums prove that there are genuine and meritorious "put up" medicines? The great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has resulted in the manufacture of many *shoddy* alterative and tonic remedies, but one after another these have disappeared, the proprietors having found that, no matter how *loud* they advertise, success depends upon merit. In South America, as well as in this country, the Discovery is the standard remedy for all scrofulous and eruptive diseases. It acts promptly on the stomach, liver, and blood, toning up, regulating, and purifying the system. It speedily allays all bronchial irritation, and cures the most stubborn cough or cold in half the time required by any other remedy.

THE Charleston *News and Courier* tells why Governor Hampton rode a mule instead of a horse in the deer hunt, which proved such a costly diversion for him. He is a hard rider, and the day before had used a friend's horse which he wished to spare on the second day, as he is not one of the kind "to ride a borrowed horse to death." It was for this reason that he mounted the festive mule which later played him such a shabby trick.

"I Have Been Reading

about the dreams people have here while having their teeth extracted, and could not believe them true, but now I know they were, for I had a splendid dream, and was unconscious of pain," said a lady yesterday to Dr Quincy A. Scott, after having twenty nine teeth extracted 278 Penn avenue is the place to get teeth extracted.

88 Teeth, 278 Penn Avenue 88.

A full set on vulcanite, with beautiful artificial gums, and Dr. Quincy A. Scott warrants them to fit perefectly, also, that you can eat with them, and that they are superior to any made in the city for $12.

A Good Resolution for New Years.

Many, on the entrance of the New Year, form new resolutions of good conduct to be observed during the coming year. One of the best determinations is to try all fair means of securing a competency at little cost and the easiest, best and most attractive method is to send at once to M. A. Dauphin, P. O Box 692, New Orleans, La., two dollars and secure a chance in the 10th grand monthly drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, which takes place at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, January 14, 1879. Here all is honesty conducted, and there is no such thing known as the postponement of the drawing or scaling of the liberal list of prizes offered

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George L Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penna. R. R.	33	33½	6,870
Reading	12½	12¾	1,142
Pitts., Titus. & Buf.	4¾	5	100
Lehigh Valley	33½	33¾	949
United Cos. of N. J.	129¾	130	....
Central Trans.	42¾	43½	....
Allegheny Val. 7-30s.	112	113	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.	99	100	....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, December 31.—Gold par. Carrying rates none. Borrowing rates 3½ per cent. to flat, and 1-64 per cent. per diem. Governments strong. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet except Louisiana consols which were 1 per cent. lower.

Transactions aggregated 172,000 shares, of which 43,000 were Erie, 22,000 Lake Shore 8,000 Northwest common, 14,000 do preferred, 9,000 St Paul common, 11,000 do preferred, 22,000 Lackawanna, 8,000 Michigan Central, 3,000 St. Joseph and 11,000 Western Union.

Close—Money active at 4@7 per cent., Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer's disbursments not given. Customs receipts, $284,000. Clearings, $3,600,000. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills weak at 481½; sight exchange on New York 487. Exports for the week $5,783,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	109¾	New 4 per cts.	106¾
5-20s '67	105½	10 40s	108½
5-20s '68	108	10-40s coup	108½
New 5s	106¾	Currency 6s	119½
New 4½s	104½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	36½	Virginia, old	25
Tennessee, new	29	Missouri 6s	106½
Virginia, new	25		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	95¾	C., C., C. & I.	34½
Quicksilver	11	N. J. Central	33¾
Do. pref.	32	*Rock Island	119½
Pacific Mail	13¾	St. Paul	36½
Mariposa	3	Do. pref.	74
Do. pref.	3¼	Wabash	21¾
Adams Ex.	105¾	Ft. Wayne	99¾
Fargo Ex.	95½	Terre Haute	2½
American Ex.	46½	Do. pref.	6½
U. S. Express	45	C. & A.	79½
N. Y. Central	113¾	Do. pref.	106
Erie	22¾	O. & M.	7¾
Do. pref.	37½	Del. & Lack.	42¾
Harlem	141	A. & P. Tel.	28½
*Michigan C'l'l	73¼	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	122	B. & Q.	103½
Union Pacific	66¾	H. & St. Joe.	13¾
*Lake Shore	68¾	Do. pref.	34¾
Illinois Central	79¾	Cent. Pacific	108¾
C. & P.	83¾	Sinking Fund	108¾
N W C.	50½	Union	138½
Do. pref.	78¾	Land Grants	108½

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, December 31.—Consols 95; Illinois Central, 82; Pennsylvania Central 33½; Reading, 12½; Erie, 22¾; do. preferred, 36½; 5-20s of '67, 105; 10 40s, 110½; new 5s, 109¼; 4½s, 107¼. Spirits petroleum, 12@14s; refined do. 10¼@10⅝s.

PARIS, December 31.—Rentes, 112f92½c.

ANTWERP, December 31.—Petroleum 21¾f.

LIVERPOOL, December 31.—Cotton in moderate demand at 5⅜@5⅝; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,500 bales. Wheat—California white average, 9s@9s 3d; do. club, 9s 3d@9s 8d; red western spring No. 2, 6s 10d@8s 3d; no No. 1 spring in market. Corn—Western mixed, 22s 3d for new; 23s for old. Canada peas, 32s. Bacon—Long clear 24s 3d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 23,000 bushels; American, 19,000 bushels. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, December 31.—The *Mark Lane Express* in the review of the corn trade for the past week says: "Another week's severe frost followed by sudden and rapid thaw has brought us to the close of a year which will not easily be forgotten by merchant or agriculturalist as having been fraught with discouragement and loss to both. All farm work has necessarily been at a standstill and farmers have found it hard work to find employment for their men. In Scotland too the hill stock suffered severely for want of fresh bite which has not been procurable owing to heavy snow storms. Cattle have had to be fed on half frozen roots. The trade has necessarily been of a holiday character both at Mark Lane and country markets, but there has been little or no alteration in prices. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been moderate, the only noticeable feature in return have been the cessation of arrivals from Russia and increase in those from the East Indies. A quiet but steady demand has been experienced for all descriptions at last Monday's prices, but there has been very little done in barley, oats and maize, although values have not receded to any quotable extent."

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
January 1, 1879.

The day was generally observed, and transactions among produce and commission merchants and business men generally, were few and small. There was not sufficient business transacted to establish quotations, and hence prices given yesterday ruled for the most part to-day in the less than average sales that were made.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Apples are in very good demand, with sufficient stocks on hand to meet it. The continued cold weather does not appear to help the butter trade, as the market is overstocked and prices weak. Eggs are much inquired for and sales are large. Quietness rules the potato market with indications of an improvement soon.

APPLES—Choice, $1 75@2 00; prime, $1 50@1 75; small and inferior, $1 00@$1 25.

APPLE BUTTER—Per gallon 35@40c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 75@1 80; medium $1 60@1 70; mixed $1 40@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 16@18c; choice solid, 10@13c; medium grades 6@10c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 8@12c; Limberger, 9@12c; prime Ohio factory, 8½@9c jobbing; 8@8½c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice $4 00@4 50 per bbl; crab apple $7 00@8 00.

COUNTRY LARD—Per lb., 5@6c.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, per bushel, $2 00@2 25; do per bbl, $6 00@7 00; Sackett, Bell & Boyle per bbl, $9 00@9 50.

DRESSED HOGS—per lb 3¼@3½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 24@25c per dozen, pickled, 15@17c.

HOMINY—$3 10 per bbl.; $3 25@3 35 per bbl. jobbing.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic; in glass caps, 16@18c; strained 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-lb of 12 cases glass cups, per lb, 13@15c; new domestic 15c.

NUTS—Chestnuts $4 00@4 50 per bush; shellbarks, $1 75@2 25.

ONIONS—$1 50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Peachblows 70@75c per bush. Sweets—Jerseys, $2 50@2 75; Southern $1 50@1 75; Baltimores, $1 75@2 00.

POULTRY—Spring chickens 35c per pair; live geese 40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 7@8c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 8c; ducks 7@8c; turkeys 9@1 0c; geese 7@8c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 00@4 25; timothy $1 30@1 40; mammoth clover seed $4 50@5 00; flax $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Business in grain circles is moderately active, and prices are firm in all articles. As to the future it is difficult to predict how the markets will rule, but the majority believe prices will slightly advance in the near future. There is also a fair degree of activity in the flour market, with prices unchanged. Business is light in hay and millfeed.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime to choice red winter, 96@98c; medium do., 93@95c.

Corn—High mixed, 44@45c; low mixed, 42@43c; shelled, new, 36@37c; ear, high mixed, 83@40c.

Oats—Prime white 27@27½c; mixed 25@26c.

Barley—Spring 75@90c; fall 95c@$1 05.

Rye—56@57c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $4 50@4 75; Minnesota extra $5 00@5 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 00@5 25; prime red winter do. $4 75@5 00; fancy St. Louis $5 75@7 25; fancy patents $7 25@8 25; rye $3 25@3 75; buckwheat $2 25@2 50 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—55@60c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 ₱ barrel; $2 50 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $8 00@10 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, $11 50@12 00; middlings, coarse, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $19 00@20 00; chopped feed, $16 00@18 00; corn meal, per ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

Both sugars and coffees are improving but no change is expected for some little time yet. Other articles in the grocery line remain unchanged. Provisions remain weak and depressed, with dealers expecting an improvement soon to commence.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 19c; choice Rio, 18c; prime Rio, 15c; good Rio; 14½c; ordinary Rio, 12½c; Java, 25½@27½c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 17@19c; Rio, in bulk, 16@18c; Java, in papers, 28@30c; Java, in bulk, 27@29½c.

Sugars—Standard A, 9c; Off. A, 8¼c; extra white C, 8c; refined yellows, 6¾@7¼c; molasses do, 6¼@7c; New Orleans, 6½@7c; cut loaf, 10¼c; crushed, 10c; powdered, 9¾c; granulated, 9¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 43c; prime maple, flavored, 40c; choice sugar 46c; prime sugar, 44c; good sugar, 38c; good molasses, 42c; black molasses, 26c; prime, N. O. molasses, 37@38c; choice N. O. molasses, 42@43c; prime, 39@40c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25c@1 00; Gunpowder, 35@$1 00; Imperial, 30@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 28@32c; nutmegs 90c@$1 00; pepper 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7c; prime 7c; good 6¾c.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs 3¾@4c; do assorted papers 5¼c; do assorted ¼ papers 6c; sal soda in kegs 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; corn starch 7½@8¾c.

Candles—Star full weight 12½c; stearine 10½c; mould 10¼c.

PROVISIONS—Quotations are as follows: Hams, s. c., 18 to 23 lbs, av. large, 7c; hams, do. 14 to 18 lbs, do. do. 7½c; hams, extra do. 10 to 14 lbs, do. do. 7¾c; shoulders, s. c., do. 4¾c; breakfast bacon, do. 6¾c; dried beef, in sets, 10½c; do. rounds and knuckles, 12½c; do. all flats, 9c; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 4½c; short rib sides, 5½c; clear sides, 5¾c; mess pork, new, 88 75; mess pork, short cut, 40 and 45 pieces in barrel, $8 75; lard, p. l. in tierces 6¼c; do. do. in half bbls., 6¾c; do. do. in buckets, 7¼c; refined for summer use in tierces 6¼c; do. in half barrels, 7c; do buckets 7½c; do in 3 lb pails, 8¾c; do, 5-lb pails 8½c; do, 10-lb pails, 8¼c. Ham sausage, 7c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 70; do half bbls, $3 40.

Miscellaneous.

BIRDSEYE, ₱ lb, 20@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 00@1 25; raspberries, do, $1 30; strawberries, do, $1 15@1 25; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 10; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00; corn, do, $1 10@1 50. Pickles, bbls, $6 65; half do, $4 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity ₱ lb, 50@55c; mixed, 35@45c.

FISH—Extra No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $30; No. 1 shore mackerel, $18; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17; No. 2 large mackerel, $11; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 50; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 75; lake trout, $4; lake pickerel, $2@2 15; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4; medium do, $4; boneless codfish, $5; boneless hake, $3 50; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c, No. 1 herring ₱ box, 30c; scaled herrings, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained), 51@53c; No. 1 do, 49@51c; No. 2 do, 43@45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5; common do, $4; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 55@57c; yellow do, 54@56c. Benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 70 London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $1 85; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins 6½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12½c. Dates, 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 4½@5c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@17c. Sicily filberts, 14c. Smyrna figs, new, 15c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@20c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ bbl., $8 50@10 00. Lemons—Malaga, $4 00@4 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5¼@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine 25@30c; country 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 46@75c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoke, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
December 31, 1878.

The crude market is still firm, with prices advancing. Refined remains dull.

CRUDE.

United, 37@38½c; shipments, $1 18½.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 8¼@8¼c; New York, 8¼@8¼c; Pittsburgh, i. o. b., 8¾@9c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 95c; city, $1 05.

DISPATCHES.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, December 31.—Market quiet and weaker at 93½c bid.

OIL CITY, December 31.—Market quiet at 97½c bid strictly.

PARKERS, December 31.—Market firmer at 97½c bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—DECEMBER 31.—Cotton easier at 9 7-16@9 9-16c; futures firm. Flour quiet; receipts 11,000 barrels; superfine State and western $3 00@3 55; common to good extra $3 50@4 00; good to choice $4 05@4 50 white wheat extra $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio $3 70@5 00; St. Louis $3 80@5 75; Minnesota patent process $5 50@8 00. Wheat quiet; receipts 80,000 bushels; rejected spring 78c; Milwaukee 84c; ungraded spring 90@92c; No. 3 spring 89@90½c; No. 2 spring 95c; ungraded red $1 06@$1 08; No. 3 do $1 03½@1 04; No. 2 do $1 09@1 09¼; No. 1 do $1 09¾@1 10; No. 2 amber $1 05½@1 05¾; ungraded white $1 06@1 09; No. 3 do $1 05; No. 2 do $1 06¾@1 07; No. 1 do. sales of 28,000 bushels at $1 09@1 10; extra do., sales 1,200 bushels at $1 11@1 11¼. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn in buyers favor; receipts, 32,000 bushels; ungraded 47@47½c; No. 3, 44¼@44½c; steamer 46½c; No. 2 46¾c in store; 47½c afloat. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts, 10,000 bushels. Hay quiet but firm. Hops steady and unchanged. Coffee steady. Sugar firm. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice nominally unchanged. Petroleum quiet but steady; United 96½@97¾c; crude 7¾@8c; refined 8¼c. Tallow steady. Rosin quiet and unchanged. Turpentine firmer at 28@28½c. Eggs quiet; western 27c. Pork steady; mess $7 1 0@7 30. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard weak; prime steam $5 80. Butter firm and unchanged. Cheese steady and unchanged. Whisky $1 14.

Chicago—DECEMBER 31.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 2 red winter 88½@89¼c; No. 2 Chicago spring 82¼@82⅝c cash; 82¾c January; 83¾@83¼c February; No 3 70c; rejected 51½c. Corn dull, weak and lower; 29⅞c cash; 30¼c February. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley dull and prices a shade lower at 94½c. Flaxseed unchanged. Pork unsettled but generally lower; opened strong and higher and closed at inside prices at $7 30 cash; $7 30@7 32½ January; $7 45@7 47½ February; $7 55@7 57½ March. Lard—Demand fair and prices higher but closed weak at $5 40 cash; $5 40@5 42½ January; $5 47½@5 50 February. Bulk-meats fairly active and prices a shade higher at $2 55, $3 60@3 70. Dressed hogs in good demand and prices a shade higher at $2 95@3 02½. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Receipts—Flour 15,000 barrels; wheat, 149,000 bushels; corn, 197,000 bushels; oats, 52,000 bushels; rye, 8,000 bushels; barley, 25,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 19,000 barrels; wheat, 67,000 bushels; corn, 58000 bushels; oats, 19,000 bushels; rye, 500 bushels; barley, 8,000 bushels.

St. Louis—DECEMBER 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened better but closed lower; No. 2 red fall 91¾c, cash; December, settlement made on basis of cash; sales at 91¼@91c January; 92@91¾c February; No. 3, 86¼@86¾c; No. 2 spring 74c bid. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2, 29@29¼c cash; 30¼@30¼c February; 31¼@31¼c March; 33½@33¾c May. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 21@20¾c cash; 19¼@19¾c bid January; 20¼c bid February Rye dull and lower; 42¾@42½c cash; 42¼c January; 42½c February. Barley dull; no sales. Whisky quiet at $1 04. Pork inactive; $7 50 asked. Lard firm; $5 35@5 40, according to location. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged for car lots; one firm sold over a million lbs. of dry salt and bacon for future private terms. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Greenmeats dull and unchanged. Sugar packed hams 15½c average at Keokuk, sold at $5 45. Provisions—Receipts—Flour, 2,000 barrels; corn, 24,000 bushels; wheat, 50,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley 3,000 bushels. Shipments — Flour, 7,000 barrels; corn, 3,000 bushels; wheat, 19,000 bushels; oats, none; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels.

New Orleans—DECEMBER 31.—Cotton dull and irregular; sales of 3,500 bales of ordinary at 7⅛c; good do. 8¾c; low middlings 8¾c; middlings 9¼c; good do. 9⅞c; middling fair 10¾c; receipts net 8,075 bales; gross 9,528 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,533 bales; stock 357,189 bales. Lard firmer; kegs $7 00@7 50; tierces 6 2⅞@6 50. Bulkmeats firmer and quoted at 2¾@2¾c; loose 2⅞@3c; packed clear rib 4c; clear 4¼c. Bacon dull; shoulders 2¾c; clear rib 4@4¼c; clear 4¾c; sugar cured hams quiet; small size quoted at 8½@9c; uncanvassed 8@8½c. Sugar strong and higher; inferior to good common 4¾@4¾c; common to good common 5@5⅝c; yellow clarified 6¼@6¾c; others unchanged; nothing doing owing to rainy weather. Gold 100¼; sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent discount. Sterling 480¼.

Cincinnati—DECEMBER 31.—Cotton weak at 8¾c. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat strong red and white 90@91c. Corn dull and nominal at 32@33c. Oats quiet and steady at 24@26c. Rye quiet; sales at 52c cash and seller January. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull; jobbing at $8 00. Lard opened strong and higher and closed at outside prices; steam $5 45@5 50. Bulkmeats firmer and quiet; sides higher at $2 50, $3 50, $3 60 70. Bacon dull at $2 87½, $3 00, $4 00 and 12½c@$4 25. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1 03. Butter firm and unchanged. Linseed oil quiet at 60@61c.

Toledo—DECEMBER 31.—Wheat firm; extra white Michigan 95¾c; amber Michigan spot and January 94¼c; February 96c; No. 2 red winter spot 95c; December 95¼c; January 95¼c; February 93¾c; western amber 93c; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red 93¼c. Corn quiet; new high mixed 37¼c; do No. 2, 32c. Oats dull; No. 2, 23c; Michigan 23¼c. Hogs—All weights $3 05; choice heavy $3 10. Receipts—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; corn, 49,000 bushels.

Milwaukee—DECEMBER 31.—Flour nominal. Wheat opened quiet; closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard 93c; No. 1 Milwaukee 86¾c; No. 2, 82¼c; December 82¼c; January 82¾c; February 83¾c; No. 3, 80c; No. 2 do 79¾c; rejected 50c. Corn quiet; No. 2 nominal at 30c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 19¾c. Rye firm; No. 1, 42c. Barley neglected; No 2 spring 94¼c. Provisions quiet and firmer. Pork firm; old, $6 10; new $7 50. Lard—Prime steam, $5 45. Dressed hogs firm and higher at $3 00@3 05; live hogs higher at $2 65. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat 63,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 39,000 bushels.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 31.—Business was quiet to-day in all departments of trade. Cotton goods—market has an improved undertone and prices are generally steady. Prints remain quiet. Spring clothing woolens in light demand. The *Bulletin* says: "Comparatively few changes in dry goods firms will take place January 1st."

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
TUESDAY, December 31, 1878.

Central Stock Yards.

CATTLE.

During the latter part of last week the market was steady. On Monday a decline in prices took place, owing to a heavy run and unsatisfactory advices from the east. To-day the arrivals were few and a larger number of buyers being in attendance the demand increased and last week's prices were fully realized. Several cars of prime Ohios, averaging 1,530 lbs, brought 5c; fair to good shipping grades quoted at 4¼@4¾c, and common at 3¾@4c. Few stockers offering. Considerable inquiry for good fat bulls, none on sale; quotable at 2½@3¼c, as to quality. Fat cows dull. Veals ranging from 3¾@4¾c.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep having been very light during the latter part of last week, prices advanced 20@25c per cwt. Thus far this week, however, the run has been larger and prices have declined to last week's figures. Among the sales of yesterday and to-day were the following: One car fair, averaging 88 lbs, $3 90; one car common Indiana, 82 lbs, $2 70; one car very common, 85 lbs, $2 25; one car good, 96 lbs, $4 25; one car fair, 94 lbs, $4 00; one car fair Indiana, 107 lbs, $4 20; one car prime, 125 lbs, $4 50.

HOGS.

Yesterday and to-day the market was much better than on Friday and Saturday, in consequence of lighter receipts. A light advance over last week's figures will be noticed by the following quotations: Philadelphia hogs, $2 90@3 00; Yorkers, $2 70@2 80; roughs, $2 00@2 50.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, December 30, 1878.

CATTLE.

The receipts were larger than last Monday, and the average quality was better The market opened active, but became slower towards the close, and a few were left unsold. Sales were made in a retail way at 5@5¾c for good to prime; 4@4½c for fair to medium; 3@3½c for common. Bulls and fat cows 2½@3½c, according to quality—one extra bull brought 4¼c. Veals reported dull at 3@4½c per pound—the demand is reported as having been unusually light the past week or two. Fresh cows, $30 to $50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market was active and the 226 head on sale were sold, and that too, at full prices. D. Robinson sold 52 lambs at $2 50@3 50 per head; P. Sheitemantle, 109 sheep, at $3 85@4 50 per hd; M. Flinner, 65 at 3½@4½c—those bringing 4¼@4½c being very fine.

HOGS.

The market was moderately active and sales were made in a retail way at 2½@3c per lb gross.

Chicago—DECEMBER 31—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 16,